

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

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JULY 1935-
JUNE 1936
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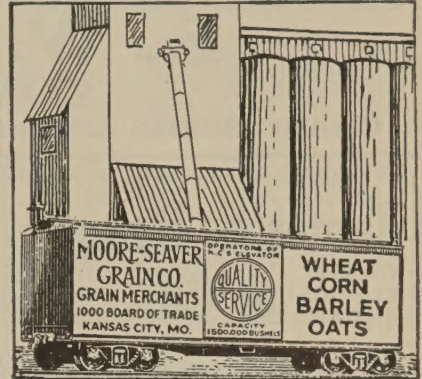
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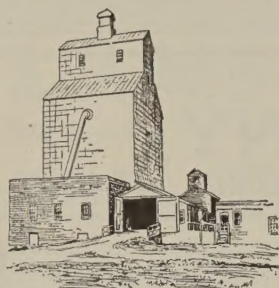
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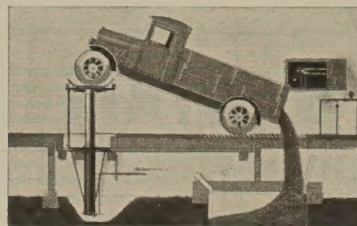
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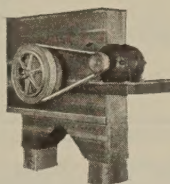
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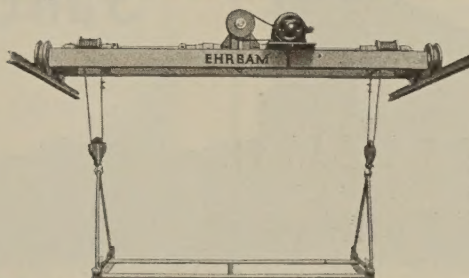
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Fifty white bond originals, machine perforated, easily removed without tearing, and 50 manila duplicates, bound in heavy pressboard, hinged covers, with two sheets of carbon. Size, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Weight, 8 ounces. Order Form 3 SN. Single copy, 75c; three copies, \$2.00, f. o. b. Chicago.

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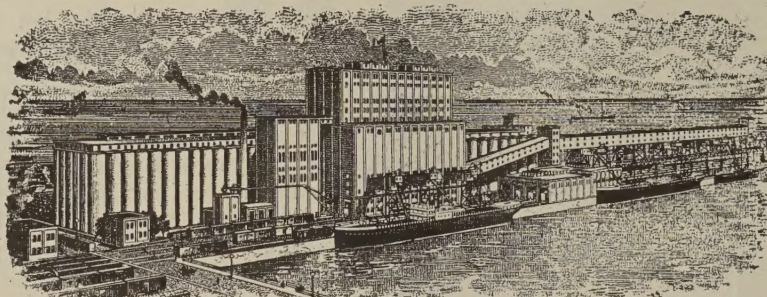
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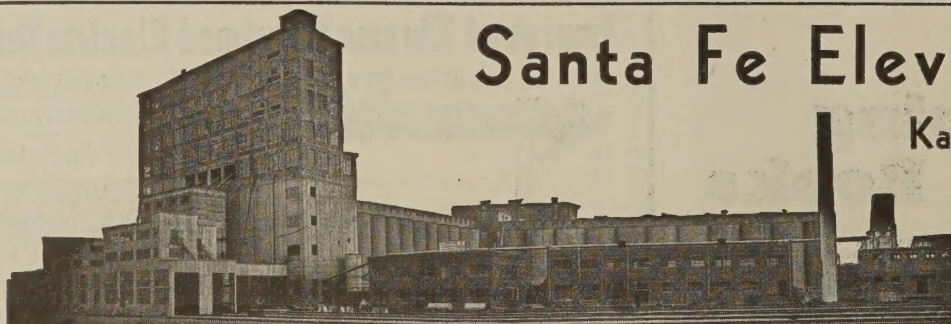
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A labor saving scale ticket book in which the buyer keeps a carbon copy of the entries made on every scale ticket issued, so altered or spurious tickets may be readily detected.

This book contains 200 leaves, 100 white bond, machine perforated leaves bearing 800 tickets of form shown, interleaved with 100 blank manila sheets. Supplied with 4 sheets of No. 1 carbon paper, size 8½x11 inches. Order Form 62. Price, \$1.45, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 3 lbs.

Cash with order for twelve books earns 10% discount.

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Price _____ per cwt.	Gross _____ lbs.
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Large Capacity

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Designers and Builders

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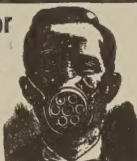
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Rubber Protector, \$2.00

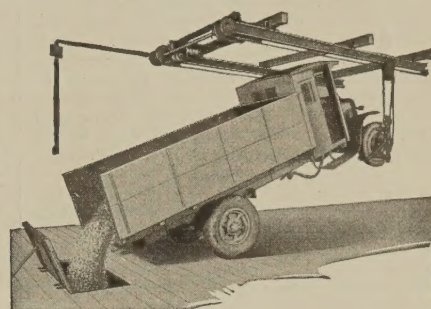
Sent postpaid on receipt of price; or on trial to responsible parties. Has automatic valve and fine sponge.

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In the above we are offering an entirely different type of construction than that used in any other types of overhead dumps.

With this dump the vehicle can be raised until some part of it will come in contact with the ceiling, which is a great advantage in driveways having a low ceiling. All parts in plain view and under complete control of the operator at all times. Sufficient power so it can be stopped and started at will. Hundreds in use and fully guaranteed.

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Scale and Credit Tickets

This duplicating book is formed of 100 leaves of white bond paper, size 5½ x 13¾ inches, machine perforated for easy removal of tickets; 100 leaves yellow post office paper for the 500 duplicates which remain in the book and 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 51. Price \$1.00 f. o. b. Chicago.

Each ticket provides spaces for "Number, Date, Load of, From, To, Gross lbs., Tare lbs., Net lbs., Net bus. \$..... Due to or order, Weigher.

Check bound, well printed. Shipping weight 3 lbs.

Grain & Feed Journals

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332 So. La Salle St.

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Truck Loads to Bushels

Direct Reduction Grain Tables on cards reduce any weight from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10-pound breaks. Just the thing for truck loads.

Printed on both sides of six cards, size 10¼ x 12¼ inches with marginal index, weight 1 lb. Price at Chicago, \$1.25. Order 3275Ex.

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332 So. La Salle St.

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Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line, each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

INDIANA—14,000 bus. cribbed elevator for sale, one acre land, good farm country, priced to sell. Lewis Keller, R. R. 1, Hebron, Ind.

Every penny invested in a Journal "Wanted—For Sale" ad returns an amazing per cent of profit.

ILLINOIS—20,000 bushel elevator for sale on C.M.&St.P.Ry. Up-to-date equipment all in good condition. A money maker. For information write 74M7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

Some SERVICE to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

EASTERN KANSAS—10,000 bu. elevator for sale, fully equipped; two grinders; feed mixer; in Kaw Valley potato district; good dairy and poultry country; 30 miles Kansas City. Write 74M5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

MINNESOTA—125,000 bus. iron clad frame cleaning and transfer elevator for sale, electric power, fast handling, good cleaner equipment, Northwestern road, a good transit point, and in good barley territory. Real bargain price. Banner Grain Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

ILLINOIS—10,000 to 12,000 bushel capacity elevator for sale; electric equipment; good automatic scale; practically new 10-ton scale; on C. B. & Q. R. R. in the heart of good corn country; price reasonable. Write 74K1 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Illinois.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

ILLINOIS—My elevators at Empire and Watkins, Ill., for sale; excellent business properties and locations. Ill health reason for selling. Julia E. Grady, Farmer City, Ill.

IOWA—Grain elevator for sale in Ewart, Ia., good location; best equipped in county; reason is death of operator. Write for information to Mrs. M. E. Wells, Ewart, Iowa.

ILLINOIS—50,000 bus. cribbed elevator, coal, lumber and millfeed for sale at public auction, July 27th at 2 P. M. on Alton R.R. at Cazenovia, Ill. Cazenovia Elevator Company.

NO. EASTERN KANSAS—10,000 bus. iron-clad elevator for sale; built new 1923-24, electric, good sidelines. Selling account poor health. 74J1 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

ILLINOIS—24,000 bu. elec. equipped elevator for sale; corn and feed grinder; oat huller; own the land; served by C. B. & Q. and T. P. & W. R. R.; coal can be handled. Chas. E. Henry, Liquidating Agent, First National Bank, Bushnell, Ill.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE OR LEASE

INDIANA—Will sell or lease elevator doing nice business, feed, fence and implements. My health gone reason for sale. Walter S. Campbell, So. End Elvtr., Greencastle, Ind.

MILL FOR SALE

MICHIGAN—75-bbl. flour and feed mill for sale, hammer mill, operated completely by water power, excellent exchange business. Sale due to death in family. For particulars write Alice Huhn, Box 354, Saranac, Mich.

GEORGIA—2,000 bus. 24 hr. capacity corn meal mill for sale, completely equipped and with 30,000 bus. storage elevator; excellent railroad facilities, cheap hydro-electric power, located at Macon in the heart of corn belt. For terms and prices write W. G. Eager, Valdosta, Ga.

NO. INDIANA—Fully equipped flour mill for sale, in good condition; located in thriving city of 35,000; excellent local market with no mill operating at present; capacity 75-bbls.; long system mill, Monarch sifters, four stands 9x18 Monarch rolls, good feed mill equipment; electric power; 2,000 bushel wheat storage; good agricultural territory; to be sold at bargain price and easy terms; a genuine opportunity. If interested write First National Bank, Elkhart, Ind.

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ELEVATOR WANTED, modern, in good town, good feed territory, West Central Kans. preferred. Oberlin Milling Co., Oberlin, Kans.

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

SITUATION WANTED

POSITION WANTED by experienced grain buyer; always a money maker. Speak German. H. J. Greve, Mott, North Dakota.

EXPERIENCED GRAIN buyer, thoroughly familiar with cash and futures. Have had road experience. Best of references. Successful record. E. E. Stalker, Box 327, Danville, Ill.

EXPERIENCED GRAIN man desires position as manager of good grain business or wire office as solicitor. Would buy an interest in a good grain business. Ellard Benedict, Oxford, Ind.

DESIRE POSITION as mgr. elvtr.; 12 yrs. exper. all sidelines; best refs.; do my own bookkeeping; prefer country elvtr. or some good line company in any state. Address 74L1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION WANTED as manager 1st class elevator or line of elevators or mill; 20 yrs. exper. as owner and operator; can produce; best of refs.; when proven would like permission to buy in. Available at once; go anywhere. 74K3 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

ALL 'ROUND EXPERIENCED Young Grainman wants connection; been branch office mgr., buyer, merchandiser, traveling solicitor, bookkeeper, etc. Had St. Louis and Chicago terminal market experience. Best of references. Address 74M9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

ALMOST ANYTHING YOU WANT can be promptly obtained through JOURNAL want ads.

HELP WANTED

MEN WANTED—Feed mill machinery salesmen. 74J6 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain and Feed Journals, Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

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This form provides convenient spaces for hourly quotations on Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, and Barley. A week on a sheet, and a year's supply of sheets in a book.

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332 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Receiving Books For Grain Buyers

Wagon Loads Received. A good form used extensively in recording wagon loads of grain received from farmers. Tare weight is entered immediately under gross to facilitate subtraction. Contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, and is ruled 20 lines to a page, thus accommodating 4,000 wagon loads. Separate pages may be devoted to each kind of grain to each farmer, or wagon loads may be entered in the order received. Well bound in cloth, with keratol back and corners. Order Form 380. Price \$2.50. Weight 2½ lbs.

Receiving and Stock Book for keeping a record of each kind of grain received in separate columns, so buyer may easily determine total amount of any kind of grain on hand. Size 9¼x11½, 200 pages, with a capacity for 4000 wagon loads. Well printed on linen ledger paper, bound in strong board with leather back and corners. Order Form 321. Price \$2.50. Weight 2½ lbs.

Scale Ticket Copying Book contains 150 leaves of scale tickets, four to a leaf. Each leaf folds back upon itself, so that with the use of carbon paper, it will make a complete copy of the original on the stub, with one writing. Original tickets forming the outer half of leaf are machine perforated. Printed on bond paper, check bound, size 9¼x11, supplied with four sheets of carbon. Order Form 73. Price, \$1.30. Weight 2 lbs.

Grain Scale Book, a combined Journal and Receiving book with index. Each man's grain is entered on his own page, or a page may be allotted to each kind of grain received. Both debits and credits are posted to the ledger. Contains 252 numbered pages and index, size 10¼x15½, and will accommodate 10,332 wagon loads. Printed on linen ledger, bound in extra heavy black cloth covers, with leather back and corners. Order Form 23. Price \$4.00. Weight 5 lbs.

Grain Receiving Register is designed for recording the receipts of wagon loads of grain. Loads may be entered in consecutive order, or different sections of the book may be devoted to different kinds of grain. Book contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, size 8½x14 inches, each of which is ruled for 41 entries, giving a total capacity of 8200 wagon loads. Well printed and substantially bound in full canvas. Order Form 12AA. Price \$2.50. Weight 3 lbs.

Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book, designed to facilitate the recording of number of loads from one farmer in a short time. Book contains 225 leaves, size 12x12 inches with 33 lines each, perforated down the middle; the inside half of the leaf remains in the book, and the outer half with the same ruling printed on the reverse side, folds back over the left half with carbon between. Outer half is given to farmer. It may also be used by line agents in making daily reports to headquarters. Check bound with canvas back, nine sheets of carbon. Order Form 66. Price \$2.60. Weight 4½ lbs.

Grain Receiving Ledger, may be used first as a Stock Book by posting the receipts daily, weekly or monthly from some other portion of this book, or from any other scale book, giving a page to the commodity handled; Second, as a patrons' ledger, by giving a full or half page to each patron; Third, pages may be used to enter each load of grain received in consecutive order under their respective commodity headings. The book contains 200 numbered pages with 44 lines each, and marginal index in front, size 8¼x12¾, ruled with the usual column headings, including Debit and Credit columns. Printed on linen ledger paper and well bound in black cloth sides with keratol back and corners. Order Form 43. Price \$3.00. Weight 2½ lbs.

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All Prices are for Chicago Delivery.
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332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

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J. B. GRINDER & VERTICAL mixer, complete with all accessories for sale. Globe Seed & Feed Co., Twin Falls, Idaho.

FEED MIXER one ton vertical, floor level feed; has motor; latest type machine; bargain for cash. 75N4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

TWO NO. 6 MONITOR Seed & Grain Cleaners, Iron Prince Scourer, 4 Dust Collectors 48 ins. diameter. J.W.Grievson, Box 1069, Binghamton, N.Y.

STOP! READ! THINK! One advertiser writes, "Your service brought me 24 replies." We can do the same for you. Don't wait, write now.

JACOBSON PORTABLE feed grinder with 75-h.p. Waukesha engine, ready for mounting, for sale. Also Monitor corn meal bolter and purifier, practically new. Address 74L19 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

ONE AMERICAN MIDGET Marvel 50-bbl. flour mill and all related equipment for sale; one J. B. hammer mill, size 2; one Fairbanks Morse motor and starting switch, 15-h.p. Write for full particulars and prices. Edgar L. Oakes & Co., Caldwell, Idaho.

TWO FOX HAY Cutters for sale, two, complete molasses units, two large Miracle ace Pulverizers, switches, tubing, piping, pulleys, etc. Would consider exchanging part machinery for attrition mill or high speed packer. Lipscomb Grain & Seed Co., Springfield, Mo.

BARGAINS—15-h.p. Wagner 3-ph. motor; 4 ft. chop stone; 3-ton platform scale; corn meal bolt, cob crusher; Monitor rec. separator; 16-bbl. iron tank; conveyors, elevators, shafting, pulleys, belting. All good condition. For particulars, B. W. Fees, Tower City, Pa.

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1 Corn Cracker & Grader; Corn Cutter & Grader; 1 Invincible receiving separator with tri-screen; 1—25 bbl. Midget mill; hopper & platform scales; 4 bu. Richardson automatic scale; No. 9 & 89 Clipper Cleaners; Nos. 3 & 6 Monitor grain & seed cleaners; Cutler & Huhn driers; 1 Vita Cereal Mill; 2 & 3 pair high 9x18 feed rolls; Roscoe oat huller; 1 New Vertical Mixer; 1 Eureka horizontal mixer; Clark power shovel; attrition mills of various makes and sizes; hammer mills all sizes and makes; 120-h.p. Fairbanks Morse Type Y style V full diesel engine (complete); 50-h.p. Bessemer full diesel engine; 1 Carter disc separator; pulleys all sizes; shafts & hangers. Write your wants. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employee, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

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SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.35 per hundred or 500, \$10.00 plus postage. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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USED CORN CRACKER and grader for sale, also corn cutter and grader, feed mixer, Bargains. Address 74K7 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

CAR LOADER—Portable tube elevators for loading cars and bins, does not crack grain, capacity 20 bu. per minute. Write Portable Elevator Manufacturing Co., Bloomington, Ill.

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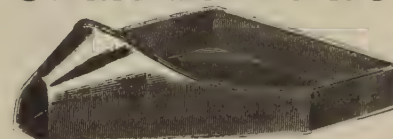
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SUNFLOWER SEED in car lots or less for sale. Eberts Grain Co., Louisville, Ky.

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WHEN YOU want field or grass seed, write us, and we will put you in communication with nearby dealers, who have what you seek. The service is free. Information Bureau, Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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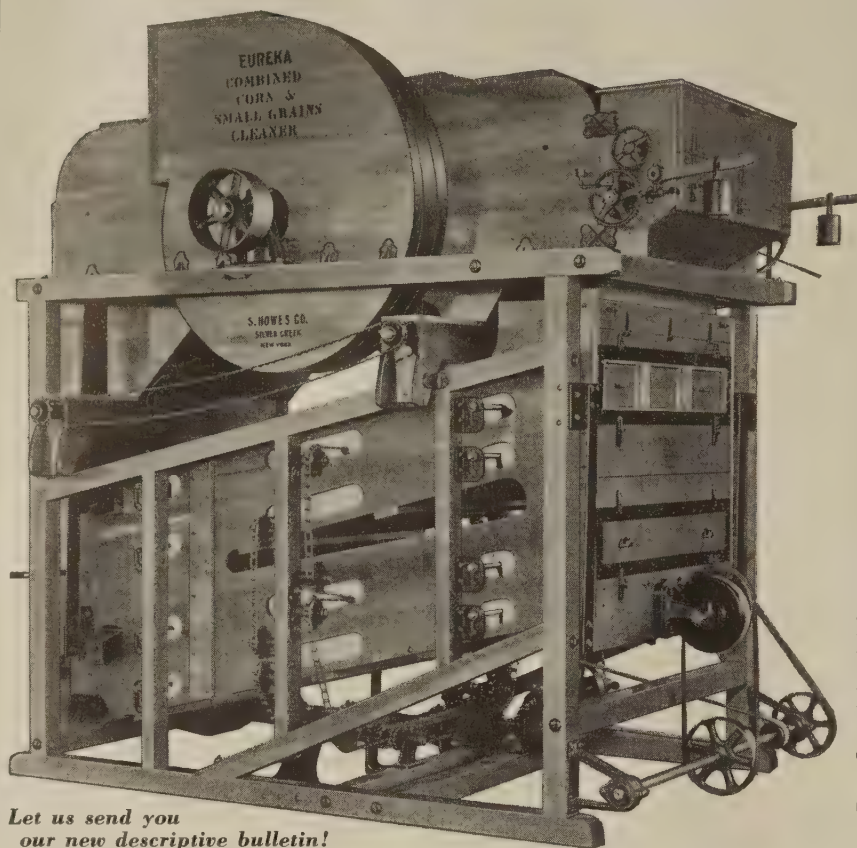


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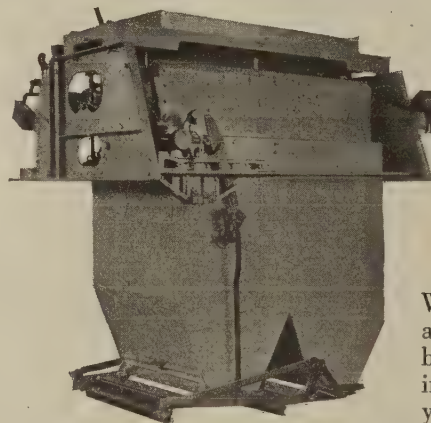
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It will give
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332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
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Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

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THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., JULY 10, 1935

GRAIN bought right is half sold.

FIRES caused by forgery seldom profit the incendiary.

A WELL coopered boxcar seldom scatters grain along the railroad right of way.

EXCESSIVE charges by banks for collecting drafts will drive shippers to the express company for relief.

OVERBIDDING the market seldom profits the overbidder, and generally nets a loss for all buyers who participate in the fight.

BLACK RUST has been discovered in so many different wheat fields during recent weeks, the possible damage to the growing crop must be seriously considered by every holder of grain.

FREEDOM of the press is in danger when the Washington beurocracy holds up the mailing of the entire issue of the Georgia Market Bulletin printed by the state, because the state agricultural department publishes therein a critical analysis of the A.A.A.

SHIPMENTS of grain mixed by leaking spouts or a jammed distributor cost much more than the repairs needed to prevent such mixing.

ORAL CONTRACTS for the purchase of grain often lead to misunderstandings and expensive disputes if not promptly confirmed in writing.

THE GROUND swell of improving trade activity abroad is certain to have its repercussion eventually in the United States, with a revival of our export grain trade.

CLOUDBURSTS in many different sections of the grain belt have crowded so much water into the elevator basements owners regret they did not build on top of a hill.

THE SAFEST manlift obtainable may cost a trifle more than the cheap imitation, but it is far less expensive than the lives and limbs sacrificed in the use of a poor substitute.

THE ELEVATOR operator who improves his receiving, weighing and handling facilities owes it to his business to tell his patrons and prospective patrons of his preparedness to serve them better.

THE JULY 1 grain rate changes have developed new problems that must be adjusted by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Two forms of discrimination must cease, one against the Great Lakes and the other unduly favoring inland waterways maintained at government expense to the disadvantage of the rail carriers.

"VOTING in the national wheat referendum places no obligation upon any farmer to sign a new adjustment contract," truly says the director of the division of grains of the A.A.A. Thousands of farmers were so well aware of this that they signed hoping to restrict their neighbors while they themselves increased their acreage.

EXCHANGES attempting to continue in force the rules effective under the code are skating on thin ice, since their members can not plead the code as a defense when a customer goes into court, as did one South Dakota speculator who was sold out for lack of the margin required by the code, as reported elsewhere, and recovered full damages from the broker.

THE DEMAND for feed the coming winter is not likely to be sufficiently urgent to divert corn and oats from the railroads running to the central markets as it did last season, but if the trucks take to hauling grain to the central markets they should be owned and operated by the country grain dealers. They know the standard grades and have facilities for placing grain in prime condition before taking it to market.

WAITING two years before attacking the unconstitutional processing tax in the courts is not so much evidence of lack of courage on the part of merchants as it was a fear of the cracking down threatened by the Johnsonian regime. The N.R.A. and A.A.A. were as illegal in 1933 as in 1935. The difference is that citizens have been encouraged by the Supreme Court to resist policies that two years' trial have proved impractical.

THE CHINCH bugs and the grasshoppers have given the crop killers a lot of talk about this season, but they have not done much damage to the growing grain.

THE PURCHASER of a loaf of bread pays 17 kinds of taxes, not the least of which is the processing tax; and the farmer who trucks his wheat to the elevator pays 40 kinds of taxes.

RATS undermined the foundation of an elevator at Osmond, Nebr., and put the house so out of plumb it was dangerous to operate. A complete new concrete basement and foundation will help to keep out the rodents and henceforth the machinery will run true.

AS THE larger trucks become more popular, 20 ton scales and extra large platforms are more urgently demanded. Many grain elevator operators try to protect their small capacity scales with signs "WARNING" drivers of heavy trucks to keep off, but each week many of them are crushed.

REMOVAL of all federal restrictions on grain production would quickly check grain imports. Higher import duties are not needed. A discontinuance of all price boosting tactics by North American pools and governments would result in reduced production throughout Europe.

THAT so many suits have been begun to restrain the collection of processing taxes does not mean that the plaintiffs will succeed. The first of these suits, at Kansas City, was thrown out of court. Regardless how indefensible and unconstitutional a tax may be the courts will not entertain suits to prevent collection when brought by a taxpayer. The purpose of the suits is to prevent new legislation from foreclosing the right to recover. Far more is to be hoped for from a suit brought by a farmer, such as the cotton planter of Texas, who may do for the textile manufacturers what they can not do for themselves. It would seem that a flour miller who happens also to be a wheat grower would have standing in court to attack the A.A.A. processing tax and benefits as discriminating against himself, a non-signer and non-participant in the alleged benefit payments.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP of the railroads as advocated by the heads of all the railway labor unions except the engineers and switchmen is a suicidal policy for the workers. Under employment by private capital the railroad men have a high level of wages, now at the peak of 1929. Under employment by the federal government they would unquestionably come under civil service rules. Their lot would be no better than that of the post office employees; and their scale of wages would tend to descend to the low level of the post office workers, and like them, the railroad men would be deprived of political power to better their condition by appealing to Congress. A strike threat would have no force against the federal government, as it has at present against the private managements. The average income of all persons gainfully employed in the United States at present is \$1,125 annually. The average railroad wage in April was at the rate of \$1,662 per annum.

WAY BACK in 1851 it was thought that the canals should be protected from competition by the new mode of transportation by rail, and in 1935 it is thought, by some, that the railroads should be protected from the competition of the motor vehicle on the highway. The protectors of then existing modes of transportation neglected a great opportunity when they failed to protect the horse and buggy. Are we wise in hampering highway transportation with burdens of regulation and taxation? Would it be better to free the railroads?

COUNTRY ELEVATOR OPERATORS have suffered so long from the giving of free storage that several states have recently been induced to enact legislation making it extremely difficult for elevator operators to store grain for producers. Indiana has a new law which surrounds the storing of grain with so many expensive regulations as to discourage the practice, and Illinois has a bill known as House Bill 1088 that will surely put an end to the practice, to the great benefit of the farmers and the elevator operators.

ALL CODES HAVING been thrown into the scrap pile along with the Blue Eagle by the U. S. Supreme Court, no restrictions of bad practices will prevail during the marketing of the new crop, so country buyers who persist in paying more for grain than they can sell it for, will be free to lose all their working capital if they choose. Of course, their banker and in some cases the sheriff, will enter an objection. Grain bought right is always half sold, and the buyer who posts prices that allow him a fair compensation for his services and sticks to the posted prices, will always command the respect of his customers and generally come out without a loss.

No More Government Grain Speculation in Canada

Shorn of all the drastic controls in the original draft the bill for a grain board enacted by the Dominion parliament gives the private grain trade freedom to market wheat at lowest cost to producer and consumer, and without cost to the taxpayers.

Members of parliament finally became convinced that attempts to maintain the price of wheat above the world level by purchases could only result in the accumulation of an increasing and unwieldy surplus with ruinous carrying charges.

While the government does not contemplate dumping its holdings on the market immediately it is surmised that hereafter the quantities disposed of will not be replaced by purchases later.

The sympathetic attitude always shown by the grain trade towards the government's efforts to get a better price for the prairie grower no doubt inclined the Senate to listen to the sound economic principles laid down by grain merchants called to Ottawa to testify.

A better market for Canadian wheat abroad will follow as European buyers discontinue their tacit discrimination on learning that Canada is not rigging the market against them. Pegging prices by pools or governments never has and never will help producers.

Grading Shipments Under the New Rules

Grain shippers will readily appreciate that as the receipts of damp grain increase in any market and the storage and handling facilities become congested with "tough" grain, discounts will automatically be increased in hope of checking the flow of damp grain. New official standards effective July 1st merit careful study by every shipper, otherwise he will have an indefinite idea of the characteristics of grain being sold for the different grades in his favorite market.

It is perfectly natural that all buyers of small grain should look with suspicion on grain which has been classified as "tough" by the official grain inspectors. The new rules for small grains provide that if grain contains a certain percentage of moisture it shall be graded according to the rules describing the characteristics of the grades and then marked "tough," if it contains a given percentage of moisture irrespective of its other grade characteristics. The rules describing these special grades of small grain provide as follows:

Tough Wheat

Definition.—Tough wheat shall be (a) wheat of any of the classes Hard Red Winter Wheat, Soft Red Winter Wheat, or White Wheat, or of the class Mixed Wheat in which wheat of any one of the classes Hard Red Winter Wheat, or Soft Red Winter Wheat, or White Wheat, predominates, which contains more than 14 per cent but not more than 15.5 per cent of moisture, and (b) wheat of any of the classes Hard Red Spring Wheat, or Durum Wheat, or Red Durum Wheat, or of the class Mixed Wheat in which wheat of any one of the classes Hard Red Spring Wheat, or Durum Wheat, or Red Durum Wheat, predominates, which contains more than 14.5 per cent but not more than 16 per cent of moisture.

Tough Rye

Definition.—Tough rye shall be rye which contains more than 14 per cent, but not more than 16 per cent, of moisture.

Tough Barley

Definition.—Tough barley shall be (a) barley of either of the classes Barley or Black Barley, or of the class Mixed Barley in which barley of either one of the classes Barley or Black Barley predominates, which contains more than 14.5 per cent but not more than 16 per cent of moisture, and (b) barley of the class Western Barley, or of the class Mixed Barley in which barley of the class Western Barley predominates, which contains more than 13.5 per cent but not more than 15 per cent of moisture.

Tough Oats

Definition.—Tough oats shall be oats which contain more than 14.5 per cent but not more than 16 per cent of moisture.

Grades.—Tough shall be graded and designated according to the grade requirements of the standards applicable if they were not tough, and there shall be added to, and made a part of, the grade designation, the word "Tough."

As the new standards are more rigidly enforced, it will become necessary for country buyers not only to study the rules but to keep a sample of each shipment and examine same carefully after receipt of inspection certificate from destination. Samples of shipments to each market should be kept separate from other markets in order that shipper may become better posted on the gradings of each market. Shippers who identify each sample with the car number, initial and destination grading, will be able to form a more definite idea of the grade of grain offered by producers and judge better of its market value. Every shipper realizes that if he overgrades his purchases he is very likely to suffer a heavy loss on his shipments.

The old practice of buying farmers' grain by kind rather than by grade promotes careless overbidding and reduces the chances of profit-

able handling. The shipper who is blessed with efficient drying facilities is sure to realize a handsome profit from their use in preparing small grain for market. The heavy and continued precipitation during recent weeks throughout the grain belt not only resulted in plump grains, but a larger percentage of moisture, and the large percentage of moisture not only increases the hazards of storage in bins or box cars, but insures a grading that is likely to earn a most discouraging discount.

Look Out for Liens

So many new agencies are engaged in extending loans to farmers, both landlords and tenants, country grain buyers must exercise greater vigilance than ever if they are to avoid buying grain covered by liens or chattel mortgages. In the past grain dealers of many counties have reduced the expense of keeping posted by joining together in subscribing for weekly reports on all recorded liens.

It is a common practice of many dealers to require sellers of grain to endorse check in payment for same stipulating the grain sold is owned by the seller and free from liens and chattel mortgage. Dealers contracting for grain from farmers have long used the form calling for the delivery of grain owned by the party of the second part and free from all liens.

The farmers of many districts have been in such straitened circumstances during recent years, more of them will feel the necessity of disposing of their new crop as quickly as possible before their creditors attempt to take it away from them. Hence, it is most important that every buyer exercise greater caution than usual in order to prevent his being imposed upon.

GRAIN handlers and millers who have due them from the North Pacific Emergency Export Corporation \$450,000 for legitimate expenses incurred in co-operating with the administration to move the surplus wheat may be expected to move cautiously before aiding the second campaign soon to be undertaken. Promises of bureaucrats to pay are worthless, as witness the experience of the country elevator operators who held wheat back at the request of the government food administration, and whose legitimate claims for storage charges are still unpaid after nearly 20 years.

PROCESSORS of wheat and corn can not afford to commit themselves in any legally binding way to pass on to buyers of their product any processing tax that may be recovered from the government by any of the numerous suits now pending or to be instituted. The tax is upon the business or occupation of grinding or milling, and is properly one of the expenses of doing business, just as in Illinois the so-called sales tax is not a sales tax but a tax on the occupation of retailing. The buyer of the product is not entitled to a refund for the reason that the tax on wheat and corn actually is paid by the farmer in the form of a reduced price paid for his grain by processors. Would the bakers demanding an agreement to pay them the processing tax recovery be willing to pass the refund on to the buyers of the bread?

Amendments to Adjustment Act

The Senate has before it the amended Agricultural Adjustment Act, which as passed by the House, provides as follows:

Authorizes the Sec'y of Agriculture to "order" marketing agreements for handlers of milk, tobacco, fresh fruits (except apples), fresh vegetables including soybeans, walnuts and pecans, and turpentine, if 50% by volume of the handlers in a given class or region wish it or if two-thirds of the farmers desire it. Also subjects milk purchases from producers to price fixing, and milk retailers to "orders."

Permits crop control to move up or down by substituting "adjustment" for "reduction" in defining the control program.

Authorizes use of 30% of customs receipts, and any part of processing tax equivalents, to pay farm commodity exporters the difference between domestic and world prices, and make available tax money for land withdrawals.

Permits the President to fix quotas or compensating taxes on imports he finds are depressing domestic farm products below parity price levels.

Freezes processing taxes at present levels if the act should be ruled unconstitutional and prevent suits to recover taxes previously paid.

Directs that pre-war tax and interest rates be considered in figuring farm-industrial price parities.

Extends the Jones-Costigan sugar quota act from May 9, 1937, to Dec. 31, 1937.

Authorizes the Sec'y to examine books of parties to marketing agreements "ordered" by the Sec'y.

Provides for refunds on floor stocks if a tax is dropped.

Authorizes Sec'y Wallace's "ever normal granary" plan of accepting and holding commodities in lieu of cash benefit payments in productive years for resale by farmer himself in lean years.

Encourages state co-operation to promote farm program.

Directs processing taxes payments directly into treasury and the appropriation of equivalent sums for benefit payments.

The Senate Agricultural Com'te on June 29 ordered the A.A.A. amendments favorably reported, by an unanimous vote, after striking out the export and import provision allowing the Sec'y of Agriculture 30% of customs receipts to subsidize exports of crops. Several minor changes were made, including one making the law applicable strictly to interstate commerce.

Other Senate com'te changes are: Providing that when the parity price on any commodity is maintained for two months before the start of a marketing season for 10 months during a marketing season, processing taxes shall be reduced. The tax is to equal 20% of parity if the price is not more than 20% over parity. If it goes higher the tax is to be cut to 10% of parity.

Fixing processing taxes at 30c per bu. on rye, 35c bu. on flaxseed, and 25c bu. on barley, making a rye program virtually mandatory and barley and flax programs probable.

Continuing to March, 1936, the Bankhead compulsory cotton program with its gin taxes on cotton grown in excess of allotments.

Continuing the Kerr Tobacco bill under which taxes are required on tobacco grown in excess of allotments.

Adding to the list of commodities subject to A.A.A. orders for enforcing marketing agreements, so as to make the complete list include milk and its products, wool and mohair, fruits but not apples, tobacco, vegetables but not for canning, soybeans, hops, package bees and queen bees, poultry and naval stores.

"When laws are proposed which experience and common sense show to be detrimental or dangerous, business not only has every right to object but has a duty to stand up and assert itself. It is too bad more business men have not done so before."—Lawrence Armour, Pres. of American National Bank.

Broker Loses Thru Reliance on Code

C. W. Poole, of Aberdeen, S. D., bought wheat July 29, 1933, thru McCarthy Bros. Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., on margin, for future delivery.

His margin was \$1,000. When the grain exchange code took effect he was asked for additional margin, and failing to remit McCarthy Bros. Co. sold the wheat, believing they could not carry the trade contrary to the code, which required additional margin.

Poole brought suit to recover the profit he would have made and was given judgment for \$1,456.90 May 3, 1935, by Judge Van Buren Perry in the South Dakota Circuit Court.

Judge Perry said: My judicial oath to support and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the best judgment of which I am capable, compels me to hold that the N.I.R.A. is void in its entirety as an unconstitutional delegation of the legislative power to the executive.

If the recited objects and policies contained in section 1 of the act are sufficient to constitute the essential legislative framework of an act, then Congress may indeed abdicate and by this act has abdicated the functions which have heretofore been deemed essentially legislative. A framework so open as to permit the President to approve this and 625 other codes, involving as many industrial and commercial groups, and containing a host of varying and sometimes conflicting provisions, is no legislative framework at all. If this be permissible (all under the guise of regulating interstate commerce), then constitutional government as it has been universally understood and applied is at an end, and we shall have come to what the founding fathers in the constitutional convention described as the worst of all autocracies, an elective monarchy. If this be valid legislation, the Congress with equal validity, may enact that "to promote the commerce between states, it is the policy of Congress to eliminate all economic and social injustice and oppression. To accomplish which all groups deeming themselves oppressed may establish codes of fair dealing which, when approved by the President, shall be the law of the land, and for the violation of which citizens may be fined or imprisoned." This would be radically inconsistent with the representative government which we have and which is known as a constitutional republic.

Such a union of legislative and executive powers, altho it might produce temporary benefits, would eventually be abused. All history proves that fact. To forever prevent a repetition of the abuses which resulted from such a consolidation of power, and against which they had rebelled, the fathers made as the keystone of our government the principle of the distribution of and limitations upon the governmental powers. Abuses and tyrannies, they pointed out, might originate either from the officials exercising the power, or from one part or class of society against the other. "Power," they pointed out, "is of an encroaching nature, and it ought to be effectually restrained from passing the limits assigned to it." (See Federalist Paper XLVII to LI and the minutes of the Constitutional Convention.)

Upon the reasoning of the overwhelming majority of the United States Supreme Court in the Ryan case, I feel obliged to say that the code in question, altho covering a subject upon which Congress may properly legislate, is not the act of Congress, but the act of others not thereunto authorized, and therefore is void and inoperative as a defense to the acknowledged breaking of a contract which admittedly was valid when executed.

The remaining question is whether the enactment of exchange regulations, binding as such upon the defendant, is a defense to the breach of the contract. I think not. These exchange rules clearly were not intended to be retroactive. They provided for the segregation of existing contracts and for the performance thereof. The defendant made no effort to have the plaintiff's contract segregated, and evidently did not desire to have this done, or to perform it. It used the adoption of the regulations and the code as an excuse to break a burdensome contract. This is not permissible.

After the decision defendant company decided to take an appeal to the higher courts; but in June, after the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the A. L. A. Schechter case, knocking out all codes, decided to drop the appeal.

Repeal of Processing Taxes was demanded in resolutions adopted July 3 at Chicago by the People's Lobby and Consumers Recovery League.

Resist Processing Taxes

Lexington, Ky.—The Lexington Roller Mills have filed suit to restrain collection of the wheat processing tax.

Lockport, N. Y.—The Federal Mill, Inc., has been granted an injunction restraining collection of the wheat processing tax.

Harper, Kan.—The Imperial Flour Mills Co. has asked an order of court, restraining collection of the processing tax on wheat.

Birmingham, Ala.—The Alabama Packing Co. has been granted an order of court, restraining the collection of processing taxes.

Astoria, Ore.—The Pillsbury-Astoria Flour Mills have petitioned the court for an order, restraining the collection of processing taxes.

Dallas, Tex.—The court has enjoined the collection of wheat processing taxes from the G. B. R. Smith Milling Co., of Sherman, which has posted a \$215,000 bond.

Columbus, O.—The federal court of July 2 issued an order, restraining the collection of \$500,000 in processing taxes from the Columbus Packing Co. and the J. Fred Schmidt Packing Co.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Washburn-Crosby Co., on July 1, filed a petition, asking the federal court to enjoin the collector of internal revenue from collecting \$135,678 in processing taxes, assessed in May.

Chicago, Ill.—On petition of the Washburn-Crosby Co., Judge Sullivan, on July 1, granted an order, restraining the local internal revenue office from collecting \$346,247 in wheat processing taxes for May.

Louisville, Ky.—Ballard & Ballard Co. filed a petition, attacking wheat, paper and jute processing taxes as unconstitutional in the federal court, June 25. A similar suit was filed July 1 by the Washburn-Crosby Co.—A. W. W.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Bayuk Cigars, Inc., and Dobrow Bros. began suit July 1 in the district court, attacking the processing tax of 3 cents per pound on tobacco. Judge Kirkpatrick granted temporary order, restraining the government from collecting.

Manchester, N. H.—The largest cotton mill, the Amoskeag Mfg. Co., on June 27, brought suit against the government to recover \$2,500,000 paid as processing taxes on cotton. A similar suit is being pressed by the Hoosac Mills of New Bedford and Adams, Mass.

New York, N. Y.—The Standard Milling Co., Dunlop Milling Co., Postum Co., and Iglehart Bros., Inc., on July 2 petitioned the U. S. District Court for an injunction, restraining the collection of the tax of 30 cents per bushel on wheat processed, and for a judgment declaring the A. A. A. unconstitutional.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Petitions have been filed in court to restrain the collection of processing taxes, by Gold Medal Foods, Inc.; International Milling Co., W. H. King Milling Co. of Faribault; Cannon Falls Milling Co., Cannon Falls; Russell-Miller Milling Co.; King Midas Milling Co., and Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.

A demand for full hearing on the A. A. A. bill is to be made by business organizations headed by the Chicago Ass'n of Commerce. Business organizations from Buffalo to Denver have promised to make known their views.

The propaganda that the federal government was to boost the price of wheat in Idaho from 60 to 80 cents per bushel, fell flat when H. H. Simpson, manager of the Latah County Grain Growers, Inc., learned that the I. E. R. A. bid was "77 cents per bushel, basis track tide-water terminals, or 92 cents per bushel, basis track Kansas City, for No. 1 old wheat sacked, subject to confirmation by wire, phone or messenger at 6 a. m. Wednesday. . . ." Mr. Simpson says nothing is being offered above what local dealers have been paying for 1934 crop wheat. The quotation was identical with the normal Portland price Tuesday.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Waterproofing Boot Pit?

Grain & Feed Journals: Is there a preparation or a formula that can be mixed by an amateur that will stop water from seeping thru concrete.

The pit for my elevator boot (poured concrete six inches thick) is about three feet below ground level. The ground at this point is very seepy and after a rain the pit will fill rapidly, even coming thru the floor. Any information that will help me in overcoming this condition will be greatly appreciated.—J. E. Pumphrey, Maunie, Ill.

Ans.: Leaks that have little pressure behind them can be stopped by coating with waterproofing compounds. Hot pitch and asphalt can be applied if outside surface of wall is accessible.

A new cement coating inside the wall, made from proper ingredients correctly proportioned, can be made waterproof; but unless thick enough will peel away from the old wall.

While the new concrete coating is setting place a drainage tube to relieve the pressure and plug the tube later.

The mixture for waterproof concrete is one cubic foot of cement, one and one-half cubic feet of sand, and two cubic feet of gravel or crushed stone. The sand should be coarse. The gravel should be washed thoroly to free it of foreign matter.

Too much water in the mix makes the concrete porous. Only enough water should be used to make the concrete flow freely without showing excess water on top. Good mixing and thoro spading or puddling in the form is indispensable.

Carrier Bound by Drouth Tariff?

Grain & Feed Journals: Special tariffs on drouth rates in 1930 were printed by the railroads. Approximately 35 car loads of hay were contracted to state institutions, based upon the drouth rate tariff. Said tariff did not specify or classify who were to receive the benefits of the special rates, merely stating, "all feed should go direct to the consumer." Our shipments in question did go direct to the institutions, where the feed was consumed. Several of the railroads honored the permits and transported the hay on the reduced rates. Two roads, however, refused and claims of approximately \$400 each have been filed against said roads with the Interstate Commerce Commission. The claims were filed prior to that with the regular claim department of the railroads.

Our contention is, the tariffs were in effect as published and railroads could only handle the freight on that tariff.—L. J. Dill Co., Columbus, O.

Ans.: The I. C. C. on Oct. 5, 1933, in *B. B. Jones v. N. & W. Ry. Co.*, decided in favor of shipper of hay denied drouth relief rates. Hay moved from Michigan points to Berryville, Va., on permits between Aug. 15 and Nov. 30, 1930. These permits were granted because Berryville was in the drouth area; but were cancelled later because B. B. Jones who does general farming and raises race horses was declared by the Department of Agriculture not to be a "needy farmer." After the revocation the Norfolk & Western charged full tariff rates. Claim on these subsequent shipments was made.

The Commission said: "At the time the hay was contracted for, no definite understanding had been reached as to what rates would be applicable. The hay therefore was sold at a price put on f.o.b. destination with the understanding between seller and purchaser that the latter, the complainant would have the benefit of any reduction in the freight charges resulting from according the shipments the emergency rates.

Following *Stuart v. N. & W. Ry. Co.*, 191 I. C. C. 12, we find that the tariff regulations under which application of the reduced rates was denied on the shipments of hay were unlawful, unreasonable, unjustly discriminatory, and unduly prejudicial; we further find that complainant was entitled to the reduced emergency rates; and that he is entitled to repara-

tion with interest. Complainant should comply with rule V of the Rules of Practice—196 I. C. C. 545.

Protection of Feed Interest in Livestock

Grain & Feed Journals: How can a feed dealer protect his interest in cattle or hogs, for which he has supplied feed, under Iowa law?

Must a special form of chattel mortgage be made and signed by the feeder, or is a feed lien automatically existent?—W. A. Wilkin Grain Co., Albia, Ia.

Ans.: No lien attaches automatically to animals for feed supplied to a farmer. A livery stable has a lien on animals fed at the stable, under the Iowa statute.

When an owner of cattle becomes indebted to another, the latter can take a chattel mortgage on the cattle to make his claim secure, for feed or other supplies.

No special form of mortgage is required. The document should specify the township, county, state, specify government subdivision of land, name of persons owning the stock, state how many head and designate sex of animals, the purpose being to have the description sufficiently definite to enable one to pick out the animals mortgaged on that farm. The mortgage should be placed on record with the county recorder.

Processing of Rye to Be Taxed

Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace on July 2 proclaimed an adjustment program for rye.

The amount of the processing tax and the so-called "benefit" payments were not made public.

Sec'y Wallace states that "Farm prices during 1934-35, when rye was on an import basis, averaged about 71 cents a bushel, but with an exportable surplus of rye forecast, farm prices have declined in recent months. As of June 15, the estimated average farm price was 53.7 cents a bushel, as compared with a fair exchange value of 91.4 cents a bushel, making the average farm price 37.7 cents per bushel below fair exchange value.

"The proposed amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, now pending before Congress, would provide for a processing tax of 30 cents a bushel on rye. This would be levied for the period from Aug. 1, 1935, to Dec. 1, 1937.

"The annual consumption of rye in the United States averages about 32,000,000 bus., of which 6,000,000 bus. is used for seed, 8,500,000 for distilling, 7,500,000 bus for flour and 10,000,000 bus. for feed, commercially and on farms."

From Abroad

Japan has doubled the duty on grain coming from Canada.

Flour importation has been taken over by the government of Ecuador, reselling direct to bakers.

Plans for the erection of 6 grain elevators on the Vistula River between Warsaw and Graudenz have been submitted to the government.

The Argentine government recently refused a request by the farmers that the national grain board advance the price of corn to 6 pesos per 100 kilograms.

In London and district, Sanders Bros. Stores, Ltd., operate 200 retail grain and seed stores, and recently declared a big dividend on common and preferred stock.

Under the Wheat Industry Control Act of May, 1935, the government of the Union of South Africa will guarantee growers against loss by market fluctuations on wheat stored in compliance with the act. Normally, no surplus

is produced, but this year the crop of 15,343,000 bus. is leaving a surplus of over 1,000,000 bus. Import duties have maintained the price the past two seasons at \$1.65 per bushel.

Legislation at Washington

H. R. 8427, by Fish, would establish a Federal Farm Board.

H. R. 8526, by J. G. Scrugham, would require the government to get something in exchange when negotiating reciprocal trade agreements.

The Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage bill to replace that found by the Supreme Court to be unconstitutional was reported favorably to the Senate July 1. The bill gives the farmer a 3-year moratorium.

The Wagner labor disputes bill was signed by the President July 5. One clause provides that the sole representative of employees in any industrial unit shall be the one chosen by the majority, for collective bargaining. The law is said to be unconstitutional. It is to be administered by a national relations board of three members appointed by the President.

"Advertising has been condemned on many occasions by Professor Rexford G. Tugwell as an economic waste," says Jerome D. Barnum, pres. of the American Newspaper Publishers Ass'n, who told Henry A. Wallace, sec'y of the Department of Agriculture: "In May, 1934, he stated that your department was giving serious attention to provisions in marketing agreements restricting advertising."

The American Corn Millers Federation, at its annual meeting at Chicago, June 25, elected Max Miller, Omaha, pres.; R. C. Miner, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 1st vice pres., and J. Mullen, Battle Creek, 2d vice pres.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same industry. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Aug. 23, American Soybean Ass'n, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind.

Sept. 19, 20, 21, Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Jefferson Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n at DeWitt Clinton Hotel, Albany, N. Y., in August.



Frank M. Baller, Spokane, Wash., President Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n.

The Use of the Public Highways for Private Gain

By L. W. HORNING, Attorney, Indianapolis, before Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n

The fact that you have chosen my subject may, I hope, release me from the suspicion of being a propagandist for the industry I represent, the railroads, and from the charge of preaching the doctrine of regulation of other competing forms of transportation for mercenary or selfish motives.

I should like briefly to compare our rail system of today with our highway transportation system to give you some idea of the size of the two and to refute the claim so often made by the truck and bus industry that they are too young and too small to be regulated as are the railroads.

Our rail system consists now of some 250,000 miles of privately owned rights of way over which are operated about 2,200,000 freight cars including thousands now and which for months have been standing idle in our yards and on side tracks, 50,000 passenger cars and thousands of stations, terminals, shops, yards, sidings, bridges, tunnels and other structures and facilities.

The investment of the public in these facilities, fixed and movable is about 26 billions of dollars. We have spent more than 100 years in bringing that investment up to its present magnitude in an orderly and sane manner.

Our highway transportation system has cost the people of this country about 28 billions of dollars, or 2 billions more than the railroads. We have created practically all of this stupendous plant within the last 25 years, or in less than one-fourth of the time it took to build the railroads. In the short period of time between 1923 and 1934 we spent on highway construction and maintenance alone 20 billions of dollars and our highway costs are now running over 2 billions annually.

To begin with we have produced a total highway system of 3 million miles of public roads or enough if tied end to end in one continuous strip of road to encircle the globe nearly 120 times.

Of hard surfaced roads alone we have more than three-fourths of a million miles, or more than three times our rail mileage. It should be remembered, too, that these highways are comparable in cost per mile to standard railroad lines and in many cases far more expensive. Keep in mind, too, they were paid for very largely, not by the interests which use them as their place of business for private gain, but by the general taxpaying public, including our largest taxpaying industry, the rail lines.

Rushing to and fro on this maze of cement and asphalt ribbons are 22,200,000 passenger

automobiles, 3½ million trucks and 100,000 buses, or in round figures 25,800,000 motor vehicles of all kinds.

It is not hard to figure out why we are killing some 36,000 people upon our public highways every year, crippling and maiming thousands of others when one is familiar with these figures.

In our state the so-called common and contract carriers by motor vehicle are regulated by law, the private carriers are not regulated at all. By the private carrier I mean the man who operates his own trucks in the transportation of his own business, for example the canner who operates 50 or 60 trucks to the four corners of the country for the transportation of his product—not content with the profit on his own business, he goes into the transportation business also and at a profit to himself but at the expense of his competitors and the taxpayers who have supplied him with a place of business; in other words, have given him a subsidy. We might just as well, certainly it would be just as fair, to give that fellow a factory, too, and equip it for him, at the public expense.

The private trucker must be fairly regulated and taxed. The private operator has no more right to use the public highways as his place of business for private gain than you or I have to start a business in the county court house or any other public building just because it is supposed to be public property.

Another Mysterious Fire

Although the plant of the Medina Farmers Exchange at Medina, Ohio, was well built and well kept, it burned last month, causing a loss of over \$60,000. The main building was well constructed of high grade brick and a frame structure adjoined it. The original grain elevator had been enlarged several times to accommodate the needs of a growing business. A small mill had been installed and the company was enjoying a prosperous business.

As the mechanical equipment of the plant has long been so carefully guarded against friction, it is puzzling to understand how the fire started. However, the plant was completely destroyed and the cause must go down in the fire records of Ohio as unknown. Owners of successful grain handling plants will take a warning from this mysterious fire and keep their plants fully insured in mutual companies of recognized responsibility.

The Missouri Relief Administration has completed arrangements for the grinding of 223,000 bus. of Pacific Coast wheat, the millers to retain the feed as grinding toll.

Driveway Observations

"We've sold right at a carload of fencing this winter," remarked O. Meredith, of the Burket Elevator Co., Burket, Ind., as he tapped out a letter to a fencing manufacturer about his immediate need for wire of certain specifications. "With spring coming on I don't want to take any chances on being caught short."

Which looks like some farmers, at least, are making repairs.

* * *

"I HAVEN'T shipped a carload of corn since last October," admitted the manager of the Farmers Elevator Co. at Story City, Ia., in an April interview.

The reason is obvious. In front of the office is the 9x24 ft. concrete deck of a 20 ton truck scale. Truckers are pleased with the weighing facilities and buy their grain at Story City in preference to low capacity scales at many other points. They feel they can depend upon the weights. And truckers usually pay a little above the market for their requirements.

* * *

A HEAVY TRUCK, climbing the approach to the Ed Jamason leased elevator at Independence, Ia., had sufficient momentum to carry it over a weak spot that cracked under the strain and gave way with sufficient resistance to permit passage of the load.

Testing of driveways and approaches, and strengthening them sufficiently to withstand the strain of holding heavy trucks, loaded with 200 to 400 bus. of grain, may prevent serious and costly damage to the conveyances of patrons. Likewise, since elevators are normally held responsible for mishaps on the elevator property, "a stitch in time" may save a costly lawsuit.

* * *

INADEQUATE WEIGHING facilities can readily cause an elevator to pay for new scales without getting them. The management of an Iowa line company, examining the records on one of its elevators where a 6-ton scale was in use, discovered a shortage of 1,200 bus. in a 300,000 bus. volume. Since no reflection could be attached to the agent, and the elevator had been taking grain from many heavy trucks, responsibility rested on the light scale, which proved itself inadequate for handling heavy loads. When the company learned it had paid for 1,200 bus. of grain that it didn't get the old scales were promptly ordered discarded and replaced with truck scales.

In checking at another point where a new automatic scale was installed and 6-ton wagon scales were in use two truck loads of grain were checked. One weighed 9 bus. less thru the automatic scale than over the wagon scale, the other checked 12 bus. short. Needless to say, the wagon scales were promptly replaced with adequate weighing facilities.

* * *

NO POINT is to be gained by mentioning the name of the Iowa elevator operator who complained bitterly about the chain store deprivations in the feed business, and the difficulty encountered in bringing farm trade to the smaller communities.

In his feverish search for new stunts that would attract trade he completely overlooked several of the first principles of merchandising. Probably the purpose of his dusty awning-striped Barnum jacket was to attract attention. Which it undoubtedly did. But it failed to leave the impression of clean efficiency that reflects good merchandising. An office, cluttered with old circulars, and odds and ends of junk, well covered with dust, must have done him more harm than his sport jacket.

A clean, well-ordered place of business, a welcome atmosphere, and a contact with a man who understands the problems of his customers and sympathizes with them will build business a little more slowly than flashy stunts, but it will hold desirable business many times longer.



Ruins of Well Built Farmers' Exchange, Medina, Ohio.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

Illinois 3% Tax Not on Grain Sales

Grain & Feed Journals: The new Illinois state sales tax of 3% does not apply to wholesale sales of grain, contrary to a misimpression shared by some within the trade.

State Senator Williams introduced both Senate Bills 209 and 210, the first of which would levy the tax on every profession, and the second was designed to raise the tax from 2% to 3% on retailers' sales. If one measure did not pass it was felt the second one would, which was the case. The measure became effective July 1, 1935.—Illinois Shipper.

Urges Higher Duty on Grain Imports

Grain & Feed Journals: The present administration, in its endeavor to render quick assistance to the farmer and restore his buying power, has promulgated many devices, such as acreage reduction, for the benefit of the wheat, corn and hog farmer. While these have been of some assistance, yet there are many inconsistencies which we believe can be eliminated and thereby further benefit those most concerned.

One of these inconsistencies is that while the farmer in the corn belt is restricting acreage in order to bring the total production of corn down to a domestic basis, the cotton farmer is permitted to plant as much corn as he desires in the acreage which he has eliminated in the cotton reduction program. This not only tends to increase the total production of corn, but it also eliminates one market for the corn raised by the farmer in the corn belt.

Another market the corn farmer is losing is through the by-product of corn due to many other articles, and their by-products, being used as substitutes. In this connection we merely mention tapioca flour, including sago flour or cassava, being used in the manufacture of starch.

In the year 1923 the importation of this commodity amounted to 93,862,460 and in 1934 to 188,568,931 pounds. To further illustrate the reduction in the by-products of corn during the month of February of this year the eleven members of the corn products industry ground only 3,399,000 bushels of corn—which was the smallest monthly grind since the war.

Blackstrap molasses is another by-product which has replaced and still is replacing large quantities of corn in the making of alcohol. Rice malt has also replaced large quantities of domestic barley malt.

During the crop year, 1934-1935, vast quantities of foreign grain have been imported. The total from July 1, 1934 to March 31, 1935 of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley amounted to between 49,000,000 and 50,000,000 bushels which would indicate a total of 70,000,000 for the full crop year. This approximates the total of these various grains in the U. S. visible supply at this time. With these large importations of grain and competing products, the price to the American farmer has been reduced.

We emphatically urge that a protective tariff be imposed that will immediately take effect on imports of grains and their competing products so that they will not endanger our parity prices. To protect against undue price increases to consumers, we would suggest the tariff be made effective when prices fall below parity

prices and non-effective when above parity prices.—Sioux City Chamber of Commerce, R. W. Tackaberry, Gen. Sec'y, Sioux City, Ia.

History Repeats Itself

Grain & Feed Journals: Weather so far this year [June 26] exactly parallel to 1902, and if it continues thruout the summer as in 1902, well, it will be just too bad for the farmer and the multitude. Last year was just as dry as 1901 and it looks as if one extreme will follow another and history repeat itself as in those years. The year 1902 was the worst in the history of farming in Iowa. The writer was buying grain at Bennett, Ia., at that time. Had it not been possible for the farmer to borrow money from the banks without security in 1902, the greater number would have been bankrupt. Looks as if we are going to "pray for a surplus" in the near future.—E. H. Anschutz, Long Grove, Ia.

Protests Excessive Collection Charges

Grain & Feed Journals: With the exception of shipments of grain and grain products from Chicago to three or four points in the east, the charges made by banks for the collection of draft-attached bills of lading is out of proportion to the value of the service rendered. Of course if no one in the business ever failed and if everyone thruout the nation could be relied upon to return their check immediately upon receipt of an open bill of lading with no draft attached then the industry would be spared \$3,000,000 or more it now pays out yearly for draft collection service, which is too high a premium for the service rendered.

Widely varying bank charges may be explainable to a banker's satisfaction, but the variation in rates has caused the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n to pass a resolution demanding reductions in charges, which, they allege, equal 25% of their merchandising profit.

In addition to excessive charges, bankers at interior points, seem to misroute drafts to the greatest disadvantage of the shipper they are charging for service, to the end that funds are tied up, sometimes lost in poor banks, and oft-times demurrage accrues.

If grain trade ass'ns and grain shippers would appeal to the Railway Express Agency to reduce its charges for rendering this service, favorable action would soon follow.

While fewer banks are failing today than formerly shippers of grain and grain products will welcome any new method of insuring collection of their drafts and the prompt transmission of their money. Yours for safer methods and quicker service.—A. & F. Co.

"Unless the country is prepared for a complete revolution in its economic structure and the adoption of Socialism or Communism, government ownership and operation of the railroads must be prevented. A democracy is not fitted for the permanent direct conduct of commercial or industrial undertakings for the very good reason that that which is everyone's business is no one's business. The inevitable bureaucratic control is inefficient and rigidly unresponsive to the needs of industry."—From resolution adopted by the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.

Track Scales for Grain Weighing

[From an address by M. H. Ladd, Chief Weigher, Milwaukee Grain Exchange, before National Scale Men's Ass'n.]

Practically 61 per cent of the inbound grain laden cars unloaded at the Milwaukee market are weighed on track scales. These track scales are situated at the unloading industries.

Milwaukee, as you know, is a large malting and brewing center, and the track scale is particularly well adapted to weighing inbound barley and other grains used by these industries. We have 17 track scales under our supervision, located at malt houses, breweries and mills, and find them most satisfactory for weighing inbound grain.

For weighing outbound bulk grain the track scale is not as satisfactory as the hopper scale, for the evident reason that it is difficult to load the cars to an exact amount, say 1,500 or 2,000 bushels, and most shipments of bulk grain are made in even amounts. But a large percentage of malt shipments are in bags; these bags are generally filled through an automatic scale in even amounts, such as 100 pounds per bag, and the total amount of the car load is checked on a track scale and our certificate issued on the track scale weight. For this purpose the track scale is most satisfactory.

The track scale is more economical from a labor-saving standpoint, both to the operator of the industry and to the supervising agency. The duties of weighmaster can be assigned to the track foreman or to another employee of the industry; after the gross weight has been obtained, and while the car is being unloaded, the weighmaster can engage in other duties until his services are required to weigh the empty car.

But a hopper scale, on the other hand, requires the constant attention of a weighman to operate the garner and scale slides, and to arrange for the proper placement of the distributing spout. Where a hopper scale is used the supervising agency must station men both at the car and at the scale. This is done to insure the proper delivery of all grain from the car to the scale hopper. A track scale requires only one supervisor, viz., the man at the scale.

In the construction of a grain elevator additional height is required to provide space for the hopper scale and receiving garner; this additional height varies, of course, according to the size of scale and garner desired, but adds a considerable amount to the cost of constructing the elevator; also the cost of power necessary to elevate the grain this additional height must be taken into consideration. This daily extra power cost would unquestionably amount to a considerable sum during the lifetime of the elevator.

Under present-day conditions the track scale has been developed into a very accurate weighing machine. The testing facilities provided by the National Bureau of Standards and the various railroads make it possible to test a track scale almost to the limit of its weighing capacity. On the other hand, the required amount of standard weight to be used in testing a grain hopper scale is eight per cent of the capacity of the scale. It is impossible to apply a larger quantity of known weight to a hopper scale, but the fact remains that a much more satisfactory test can be obtained on any scale when it is tested to its weighing capacity, or as close to capacity as possible, which is being done on track scales at the present time.

Unfavorable weather conditions, such as sleet, snow and rain sometimes affect the accuracy of weights obtained over track scales, but this does not hold true where the track scale is situated at, or adjacent to, the unloading hopper, and the car remains under

cover between the gross and tare weighings. Any track scale used for grain weighing should be, of course, protected by a shed or roof, and this is true of practically all track scales located at grain handling industries. It is only in cases where the track scale is situated some distance from the unloading elevator, and switching service is required to move the car to and from the scale, with the consequent elapse of time between the gross and tare weighings, that the net weights are affected by inclement weather.

The modern R. R. track scale is constructed for heavy duty, and, when properly installed, is, in my opinion, an ideal machine for weighing car-load freight. It is our experience that the outturns on grain shipments that are weighed on track scales are more satisfactory than those weighed in hopper scales. This statement is based on an analysis of 385 carloads of grain loaded and weighed under our supervision at various Milwaukee industries, and unloaded at other industries where the weighing is also under our supervision. These shipments are designated as "cross-town cars," and the 385 cars represent the cross-town movement for a recent 60-day period. The average shortage in weight between loading and unloading elevators was 73 pounds per car on the 385 cars and the weights were obtained over both hoppers and track scales.

The cars that were weighed on track scales at both the loading and unloading elevators, the average shortage was 68 pounds per car. Where hopper scales were used for obtaining both the loading and unloading weights the average shortage was 97 pounds per car. On shipments where hopper and track scales were used for obtaining either the loading or unloading weight the average shortage was 80 pounds per car.

It is true that any of the foregoing outturns can be considered most satisfactory, but the fact remains that the track scales gave us the best results, which is partly accounted for by the fact that there was no loss of weight between car and scale caused by the escape of dust and light chaff, as was the case where hopper scales were used.

The New Rail Rates and Regulations

[From the Annual Report of Royce T. Dorsey, Traffic Counsel of the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n.]

Report of Traffic Counsel R. T. Dorsey

Of course everyone is considerably interested in what will happen to us when the new rates go into effect, and the next question is, when will it happen?

The 17000-Part 7 Rates are due to become effective July 1st on 15 days' notice and publication of tariffs. This also covers the new transit tariffs. We tried to get this put off until August 1st and give us the full 30 days' publication notice. The carriers have asked the Commission for interpretations of their decision and correction of a number of matters to clear up the situation.

The old 220 and 221 transit tariffs issued by Boyd will be somewhat similar in many respects but will be called 330 and 331, and will be more explicit than before. The carriers are running in a number of things that are highly objectionable, among which are:

Requirement that grain doors and lumber be installed at shippers' expense.

Cane and other seeds to take higher class rates instead of the wheat rate.

No low minimum carload weights applicable for sacked grain.

In applying tonnage, three freight bills proposed, though this has been corrected to five, with a maximum of 10 against any shipment.

Transit on cross-town movements not permitted.

Three-way rule remains in effect.

Surrender of tonnage against deficit in minimum weight not permitted. (In 1931 this same proposal was suspended but the whole tariffs were automatically killed before a hearing was held.)

We have objected to all the above and numerous other items that might cause trouble

later. It is our position that the carriers could and should iron out a lot of these differences before publication.

Revised proofs of these two transit tariffs have been received, and some of the objections have been corrected, but the main ones have not, which is, about grain doors, minimum weights on sacked grains, cross-town transit, seed rates, and three-way rule.

We have been working hard to get two free inspection stops exclusive of destination inspection prior to delivery, though haven't gotten anywhere on the proposition.

Now as to the 17000 rates. The Texas Common Point area will be drawn in per the decision, and the differential territory increased (and at higher differential rates), but that the interstate rates in Texas will be on the same level as they are at present, with the exception of coarse grains taking the wheat rate. In other words, Amarillo to Common Points interstate will be 33c on all grains, but North and West of there will take higher rates. This carried through will eliminate many arguments on proposals to put in groups of various shapes, sizes, and numbers for Texas interstate application. From the Panhandle to El Paso section, the rates will not be on the present basis.

One subject of considerable controversy is that they are putting in the tariffs the provision that you will not be able to mix old and new tonnage. Attempts are being made to straighten this out. The carriers have recently been including in their present individual transit circulars particular items which appear innocent and relate to the mixing of state and interstate tonnage.

In talking to a number of traffic men connected with the grain trade in the Southwest, have found most of them of the opinion that the Commission will allow whatever tariffs are published to go into effect, and then if you don't like them you will have to file formal cases, which means it will be another year or two before you get relief from the rates and rules that become effective. As the matter stands now, we have the same rates in Texas and the Common Point basis, though restricted some as to area, and the rates on all our coarse grains moved up to the wheat rate. In other words, many overlooked one situation, which is that they talked about wheat altogether, and in the case of Texas it was wheat from the Panhandle taking maximum rate. It seems somewhat foolish for us to base our entire grain rate structure on 25 million bushels of wheat when compared to several hundred million bushels of oats, corn, barley, milo, kafir and other grains which, to a large extent, move short distances and must have a low level of rates. The coarse grain rates were raised to the wheat rate, and therein is our greatest loss.

The Texas Commission has not set the intrastate rates. It is believed that they will not do so until the interstate basis is published.

The Southwest was discriminated against by having a higher interstate level than any other section of the country except the Mountain-Pacific arrangement. If we could get the Oklahoma Commission and the Texas Commission together on the situation and cooperating on the intrastate levels, we could force the railroads to give us the same level or scale that applies over the rest of the Western district. If a proper fight were made, feel sure this would be corrected.

The rates to the Southeast have not been prescribed and nothing done about that part of the case. It is expected that they will go into that some time this Fall after time to see how the present set-up is working.

It will pay you to watch the tariffs and report anything looking suspicious.

Forgery Develops After Blaze

The arrest of Frank Sterrett, former grain buyer for the St. Anthony & Dakota elevator at Chinook, Mont., is the direct result of the most destructive fire Chinook has ever witnessed, and a series of questionable endorsements on checks he supposedly made out for purchases of grain. Unable to raise bail, Sterrett is now in the county jail at Chinook, awaiting trial on a charge of forgery.

Fire broke out in the elevator of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator Co., where Sterrett was agent, in the early morning hours of June 1, under suspicious circumstances. Soon it left the St. Anthony & Dakota house a mass of burning embers, and it had become communicated to the nearby double elevator of the Chinook Elevator Co., which was also literally destroyed. A box car apparently spotted on the side track for loading left its trucks and girders and a small pile of grain as evidence.

Agent Sterrett declared his first knowledge of the fire came when he was awakened by dense smoke in his sleeping quarters in the elevator office. He had no time, he claimed, to save the office records, being barely able to get partly dressed and get outside to give the alarm. Consequently the office records were completely destroyed.

Sterrett had been agent for the St. Anthony & Dakota Co. at Chinook since last July. Prior to that he had been agent for the company at Gildford, Mont. It was under similar circumstances little more than a year ago that the Gildford elevator was destroyed by fire just before "cut-off" time while Sterrett was its grain buyer.

Adjuster E. F. Holloran of the Hartford Fire Insurance Co., and District Superintendent C. D. Fulton of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator Co., investigating the burning of the elevators at Chinook, found questionable looking endorsements on the backs of some of the cancelled checks Sterrett had issued. I. Zakarison, a farmer living three miles south of Chinook, whose name appeared as an endorsement on the back of a check for \$54.15, declared positively that the endorsing signature had not been written by him. Sterrett was arrested at Silver City, Mont., and taken back to Chinook to stand trial for forgery.

The similarity of time and circumstances surrounding the burning of the elevators at Gildford and Chinook while Sterrett was agent, aroused suspicions of the fire insurance adjuster and the district superintendent, that the fires might have been set to cover up financial discrepancies. A check of the duplicate records at Gildford unearthed a similar number of questionable looking endorsements on checks.

Tax on trades in grain futures is included in the nuisance tax bill passed by the house June 17.



Another Elevator Burned to Hide a Shortage.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds.

Idaho

Eden, Ida., July 6.—All grains looking very good here at this time. Harvest will start in about three weeks. Small increase in acreage of wheat.—Eden Elevator.

Illinois

Grayville, Ill., July 2.—Corn acreage is less than 40% normal, and plantings are all late. Southern Illinois will have less than 50% of its normal volume of wheat.—D. T. Woodard.

Kempton, Ill., June 27.—Crops look good. Early oats headed out. Corn needs plowing, but making good growth. Good crop of hay; pastures fine.—Kempton Co-op. Co., Vern L. Marks, mgr.

Wyoming, Ill., July 3.—Small acreage of oats; looks good if not too much rain. Corn at least 30 days late, very weedy and small, this on account of excessive rains, will take late fall to mature, afraid of soft corn.—Wyoming Grain Co.

Freeport, Ill., July 1.—Crop prospects here are very good. With favorable weather the next three weeks, we will have a bumper crop of small grain and hay. Corn is backward but with good weather could make an average crop.—H. A. Hillmer Co.

Gladstone, Ill., June 27.—Wheat is expected to produce an average yield of 25 bus. to the acre or better. About 85% of a normal acreage of corn is planted and standing 3 to 5 inches high. This acreage is a little better than last year when we suffered a 20% cut from normal under the corn-hog plan.—P. H. Henderson.

Armington, Ill., July 5.—Oats fine with prospects of 50 to 60 bu. yields. Wheat very rank, beginning to ripen, slightly lodged, but prospect of good yield. Increased soybean acreage and looking fine. Corn is very uneven, some fields knee high and looking fine, some small, weedy and yellow, but making good growth last few days. Need a week of dry weather.—Hittle Grain Co., Homer Sturm.

Decatur, Ill., July 6.—With temperatures in the nineties we had our first corn growing weather this week. In some localities heavy downpours have kept farmers out of the fields, in many of which the water is still standing in the low spots. The corn crop is very spotted—best fields are knee-high, the poor fields four to five inches high, poor color, never cultivated, and so weedy that it is difficult to tell whether it is a field of corn or weeds. Wheat is ripening fast. Binders have been running the past few days south of Decatur, however combines will not get started before next week. As wheat made a rank growth you find considerable flattened and lodged due to heavy downpours. Fields infested with fly are also down badly. Inspection shows that the wheat which has been down for any length of time is not filling good. A few early fields of oats are starting to turn, the later oats are filling. In some localities we get reports of oats going down however generally present prospects are promising for a good crop. Soy beans show a nice growth, good stand and color, although some fields are very weedy.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Springfield, Illinois, July 3.—Rainfall has continued to seriously retard field work, particularly cultivation of corn, cutting of alfalfa and clover, and harvest of winter wheat and rye in the south; however, intervals of fair weather were made the most of and field work was pushed to the utmost. Corn generally made fair growth; while the earliest averages less than one foot high, some in favored localities is two feet high; later planted is very weedy in localities where first cultivation is incomplete; there are still areas in the south where only one-half to three-fourths of contemplated acreage has been planted, and in a few places even less. Winter wheat is ripening into the northern division and harvest is beginning in the central division; considerable grain is lodged; condition of the heads is variable but averages fair; condition and progress of other grains are good, being mostly headed, and some rye has

been cut. Alfalfa and clover generally have a heavy growth; much of the first cutting of alfalfa has been completed and some clover has been cut, though there was considerable spoiling of hay, particularly alfalfa. Soy beans are half to all planted in the north, but in some areas of the south only one-tenth of the contemplated acreage is in; they are coming up and growing well. There is much rust in wheat in the south, but in the north its prevalence is localized. Scattered reports of army worm activity continue and also a few notations of hessian fly; however, chinch bug continues generally to be in check by the rain.—E. W. Holcomb, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Indiana

Rochester, Ind., July 3.—Army worms have appeared in Fulton County on the farm of Roy Ditmore, 10 miles west of this city. The worms attacked a 40-acre field of timothy and it now is a mass of decaying vegetation. The worms by the million have invaded other fields. Noah Hadley, county agent, is helping fight the invasion.—W. B. C.

Petersburg, Ind., July 3.—Farmers in this community have equipped tractors with lights and have been plowing 24 hours a day, with one hour off at noon and one at midnight for engines to cool. Wheat yield is not up to the standard. The straw is heavier than it has been for years. Corn that has come up is foul and many fields are too wet to plow. Farmers continued to plant corn up to July 1st. The oats crop is said to be the best in years.—W. B. C.

Anderson, Ind., July 3.—Army worms are infesting timothy, wheat and rye near here and control measures are being taken under the supervision of the county agent. Around infested fields farmers are turning a furrow of earth and placing in it bran mixed with Paris green and molasses. Madison County farmers estimate they have lost about one-third of the first cutting of alfalfa, which was ruined by rain after being cut. The wheat yield is expected to be below normal.—W. B. C.

Winchester, Ind., July 5.—Looks as tho we might be entering an old-fashioned wet harvest. Streams are full of water and ground thoroughly soaked, best it has been so far this year. All the rain we have had the subsoil has taken up until just now it is running into the streams and they are higher than usual at this time of the year. Extreme hot weather last week and a few dry days let the farmers get their corn in wonderful shape. Cut worms quit work. I don't see how we can have a bumper corn crop, but if nothing happens from here out we will have at least an average crop. Our hay crop is enormous. Most of our farmers filled their barns with the first crop of alfalfa, cutting as high as two to three tons to the acre. Presume the second will probably be cut for seed. Plenty of rye 7 feet tall and wheat and oats higher than wire fences. One farmer brought in a sample of oats this morning had heads on them a foot long, and the straw was over 5 foot from roots to tip. Pastures are abundant. Farmers are producing milk and pigs cheaper than we have known them to for years. They are feeding little or no grain to pigs.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, Pres.

Iowa

Fairbank, Ia., July 3.—Corn in Buchanan County is two weeks late, but with present weather will progress satisfactorily. The oats crop is looking good.—R. S. Bentley.

Everly, Ia., July 5.—It is hot here and corn is making good headway; lots of it is knee high and fairly clean. Plenty of red rust in barley, wheat and rye.—Farmers Elevator Co.

Leon, Ia., June 25.—About 50% of the corn has been planted. The acreage of timothy seed is small but the crop is good.—C. O. Graham, Graham Coal & Grain Co.

Batavia, Ia., June 26.—Oats look like a good crop. Wheat is growing rank. Corn is weedy because wet weather has prevented cultivation.—G. W. Jager, Peebler & Jager.

Fairfield, Ia., June 26.—About 80% of a corn crop has been planted under poor soil conditions. Crop is showing but backward. Little more corn will be planted.—Harlan Gossick, The Gossick Mill.

Mount Pleasant, Ia., June 26.—The oats crop is expected to be plentiful. Corn planting is about 80% of normal, with the crop showing 1 to 2 inches above the ground. Not 20% has been plowed.—C. F. Hayes, A. D. Hayes Co.

Danville, Ia., June 26.—About 90% of a normal acreage of corn has been planted, much of it in the last few days. Working in the corn fields has been impossible, and corn above the ground is being choked with weeds.—C. M. Bailey, W. A. Hanna Lbr. & Grain Co.

New London, Ia., June 26.—A little better than 50% of the corn crop has been planted in this vicinity. Little more will be planted, the remaining acreage going to soy beans and similar crops that may be planted late.—New London Farmers Elevator Co., Chas. Shipley, mgr.

Burlington, Ia., June 27.—Corn acreage planted is 75% of normal, with little more likely to be planted in the drainage district. Condition at this early date promises only 60% yield, due to late planting. A late fall will be necessary to mature the crop.—O. D. Johnson, Johnson Grain Co.

Ottumwa, Ia., June 25.—About 75% of the corn has been planted. Approximately 60% is very late. Only 15% of the crop went into the ground under the favorable conditions prevailing the last week in April. Since then constant rains have kept the farmers waiting for more suitable planting weather.—G. F. Spry, Spry Bros. Grain Co.

Corydon, Ia., June 25.—Oats, timothy and wheat are in fine condition and expected to make excellent yields if the weather dries off and permits harvest. About 75% of the corn has been planted, most of it so late that its condition would not rate above 25% of normal. About 5% more will be planted this week and the remaining 20% will go to other crops.—F. M. West.

Long Grove, Ia., June 26.—Weather conditions are bad at this writing both for small grain and corn. Rain on an average of every two days and corn very weedy, but growing fairly well. Small grain very rank and lodging. Looks like light-weight grains of all kinds this year. Alfalfa hay very rank and most of it uncut; first crop will be unfit for other than horse feed. Pastures excellent and cattle in fine flesh. Hog crop about the same as last year, or 30% less than in 1933. Weather so far this year parallel to 1902, and if it continues thru-out the summer as in 1902, it will be just too bad for the farmer.—E. H. Anschutz.

New London, Ia., June 26.—Chinch bug fears kept down the oats acreage this year, but there has been so much wet weather that the chinch bugs never had a chance to do any serious damage. Now the oats crop is so well along that it is almost sure to produce well if weather turns normal. Chinch bugs appear to have been washed down the streams in great numbers with the heavy rains. But here and there we hear of some damage being done the growing corn, which is still so small that it is tender. One farmer reports three rows of a corn field killed, with destruction of the entire field likely.—A. H. Jericho, head of A. D. Hayes Co.

Kentucky

South Carrollton, Ky., July 6.—Wheat very poor in quality and low in yield, due to excessive amount of moisture last eight weeks. Average corn crop not planted for same reason. Amount planted retarded in growth. Will have one-half or less of normal crop.—Green River Milling Co.

Maryland

Washington, D. C.—Should the new crop in the United States total 670,000,000 bus., and the carryover about 160,000,000 bus., there would be a surplus of about 80,000,000 bus. above minimum requirements in the United States, says the U. S. D. A.

Minnesota

Minneapolis, Minn., July 6.—Private estimates indicate an increase in flax acreage thruout the Northwest from 5 to 10%. Growing conditions during the past week have been very good. The high temperatures during the first few days were followed by general showers in all sections but Montana. The only complaints of dry weather are from the latter state. Precipitation in the four flax growing states of the Northwest during the month of June was Minnesota, 4.17 inches; South Dakota, 2.93 inches; North Dakota, 2.66 inches; Montana, 1.37 inches.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 28.—Spring wheat and durum are continuing to make splendid progress and reports from all over the northwest states and Canadian provinces are most encouraging. Many reports claim there are too many stools on the plant which will hurt the

grain, but at present conditions in the spring wheat and durum areas could hardly be improved. The spring wheat in the Pacific Northwest States is suffering at the present time from dry soil and many reports show a rapid deterioration. Timely rains, however, may improve the situation. The same is true of northwest and western Montana where rains have been deficient during the past few weeks. Black stem rust seems to be the only menace facing the spring wheat crop at the present time but as it has not arrived yet we see no reason to borrow trouble.—T. R. Shaw, editor, Cargill Crop Bulletin.

Missouri

Emma, Mo., June 24.—Crops here are only fair. Too much moisture for the wheat, and corn planting is only about 50% completed.—Edwin H. Schelp, mgr. Emma Co-op. Elevator Co.

New Hampton, Mo., June 24.—Probably not more than 25% of the corn has been planted. Rye is filling poorly, apparently blighted by the heavy rains while in the bloom.—Fred Stewart, Farmers Grain, Produce & Merc. Co.

Albany, Mo., June 24.—Rye has been ruined by rain while it was in the bloom. Many farmers are plowing under their fields of rye, where dry enough, with intention of planting corn. About 50% of the corn has been planted, a good deal of it in the last two days, tho the ground is still a little too wet for satisfactory planting. Wheat is a bit rank, but looks good and will probably yield 20 to 25 bus. per acre. Oats are the best crop they have ever been.—Alex Murray, Ebersole & Murray.

Montana

Farmington, Mont., July 5.—Crops are suffering now; rain within the next week will make a fair crop. Wheat is too thick, and will be short if moisture is not plentiful. No hopper damage to speak of yet.—Equity Co-op. Ass'n.

Nebraska

Omaha, Neb., June 30.—The latest estimate of yield of Nebraska wheat is 38,000,000 bus. Some damage threatened by black rust, but the crop is so near harvest that damage may not become serious. A severe hail storm cut a swath five to 15 miles wide thru Hall, Hamilton and Clay counties and left a wide path of damage in Thayer, Jefferson and Gage counties, also heavy loss in Fillmore, Nuckolls, Webster and Lancaster counties.—C. B. & Q. R. R.

Lincoln, Neb., July 5.—Forty samples of wheat collected over southeastern Nebraska and a trip of 400 miles west from Lincoln to Hastings, Holdrege, Grand Island shows black rust is present in every wheat field examined. It is up on the stems and heads in all fields of winter and spring wheat as far west as Curtis and North Platte. It is the heaviest, most widely spread and advanced epidemic seen in 15 years in any winter wheat state at the same stage of the wheat. West of Barton the last 40 miles, rust is universally present but is light and confined almost entirely to the leaves.—R. O. Cromwell, statistician, Lamson Bros. & Co.

North Dakota

Lankin, N. D., July 6.—Crops here good. Wheat is so heavy that it is lodging and it is only heading. Hay is as thick as plush. Barley and oats have the best stand in many years.—Ruzicka Elevator Co.

Ohio

Ashville, O., June 25.—Wheat is going to be an average crop. Will begin harvesting July 1. Corn crop backward for the time of year, due to the wet weather. Corn should be 18 inches high by this time and some is just up and not plowed as yet.—Ashville Grain Co.

Oregon

Portland, Ore., June 25.—Crop advices from points along the Washington Central branch of the Northern Pacific indicate that a better than normal winter wheat crop is in prospect. Some estimates near Davenport were as high as 45 bus. per acre. The rains came at an opportune time and were of sufficient duration to round out the crop prospect toward a large yield. Palouse wheat which was backward is now coming along nicely. The pea crop outlook is the best in years.—F. K. H.

South Dakota

Carthage, S. D., July 5.—Crops look good so far. Corn late. Need rain now.—A. J. Murphy.

Farmer, S. D., July 5.—Small grain never looked any better around here. Corn is good to fair stand but is about two weeks late.—Peter Volz.

Spring Wheat 259,000,000 Bus.

Chicago, July 2.—Condition of spring wheat is estimated at 82% of normal. On June 1, the official figure was 85.2. Indicated spring wheat production is 259,000,000 bus.

No black rust damage at present in spring wheat and none likely to develop this season in the main producing area of the Pacific Northwest. Under field conditions black rust (in the damaging red or first stage) does not attack wheat until around the heading stage (except for an occasional pustule in some seasons). It usually does not begin to do damage until the milk stage of the wheat has been reached and often not until still later.

Condition of winter wheat is estimated at 69.1% of normal. This year the decline since June 1 is 5.1 per cent.

The estimated production of winter wheat is 445,681,000 bus. compared with our June 1 estimate of 466,955,000.

Condition of corn is estimated at 69.8% of normal and the acreage at 93,889,000. Considerable intended replanting in eastern Kansas and Nebraska and in southern Iowa cannot be accomplished. Indicated corn production is 2,186,000,000 bus.

Oats acreage is 38,688,000; condition, 84.6% of normal and indicated production 1,295,594,000 bus.—R. O. Cromwell, statistician Lamson Bros. & Co.

Winter Wheat 466,000,000

Chicago, July 2.—Winter wheat condition is 72.2% of normal, compared with a ten-year average of 72.6. The indicated yield is 15.3 bus. per acre, and total production 466,000,000 bus. Crop last year was 405,000,000 and average for the preceding five years 565,000,000 bus.

Spring wheat prospects improved during June, our June 1 forecast being 249,000,000 bus., and our July 1 forecast being 272,000,000 bus. Crop last year was 91,000,000, two years ago 178,000,000. The crop is late but has a rank growth which makes it susceptible to damage from black rust if it should be developed. Black rust is reported in winter wheat fields of Nebraska, too late to do material, if any damage there, but causing apprehension that it might spread into the spring wheat of the Dakotas.

Corn.—With an estimate of 94,683,000 acres planted (99.3% of last year) and a condition of 72.0% of normal in the last week of June, a crop of 2,197,000,000 bus. is forecast. This is a very low condition, a ten-year average on July 1 being 78.1% of normal. Excessive rains in Missouri, Illinois and parts of Indiana and adjoining states prevented the planting of the acreage intended.

An oats crop well above a normal is in prospect on July 1. Our acreage estimate is 38,194,000 acres or 100.6% of the acreage planted last year. Condition in the last week of June was 86.7% of normal.

Rye crop continued its favorable trend during June and in the last week of the month with a condition of 83% of normal a crop of 46,600,000 bus. is indicated.—Nat C. Murray, statistician Clement, Curtis & Co.

Visible Supplies July 1

The visible supplies of grains on July 1 each year for the past two years, and for 1931 and 1929, as reported by the Chicago Board of Trade, have been as follows:

Wheat, 1935, 22,497,000; 1934, 77,820,000; 1931, 187,320,000; and 1929, 92,707,000 bus.

Corn, 1935, 7,696,000; 1934, 35,351,000; 1931, 7,815,000; and 1929, 12,748,000 bus.

Oats, 1935, 8,131,000; 1934, 22,075,000; 1931, 7,310,000; and 1929, 7,430,000 bus.

Rye, 1935, 8,497,000; 1934, 11,277,000; 1931, 9,200,000; and 1929, 6,622,000 bus.

Barley, 1935, 5,164,000; 1934, 8,308,000; 1931, 4,098,000; and 1929, 5,692,000 bus.

The largest and smallest supplies in recent years have been: Wheat, 236,323,000, Sept. 5, 1931; 10,975,000, June 26, 1926; corn, 66,694,000, Jan. 1, 1934; 1,284,000, Oct. 27, 1928; oats, 63,645,000, Jan. 23, 1926; 1,843,000 bus. on July 28, 1928.

Keen Demand for Southwest Wheat

By J. J. KRAETTLI, Kansas City, Mo.

Competition for the production of hard wheat in the southwest this season is expected to be exceptionally keen because of the dissolution of previous reserves and the possibility that supplies of high quality bread wheat grown in this territory may be inadequate. Of particular concern to merchandisers and processors is the quality of the new crop of hard winter wheat. Following several crops of exceptionally high protein and other milling properties, incessant rains during the maturing period no doubt will lower glutenous content of the grain. This possibility has been reflected in the high premiums existing for choice milling wheat on the Kansas City market.

A second factor which has important bearing on percentages of production that may be expected to move out of the territories where grown is that of dryness. Immediate expectations are that much grain will be harvested in damp condition which will force it into terminal markets where facilities are available for conditioning and retaining wheat in a sound condition. For this reason, early movement of wheat may be somewhat larger than actual supply and demand conditions may suggest, with railroads later in the season getting a return haul on grain that would have stayed in the original production section if it was harvested in a dry state and lent itself readily to storage on farms without danger of deterioration.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for the July delivery and the high and low of the option to date at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows in cents per bushel:

			Wheat													
	Option		June		June		June		July		July		July		July	
	High	Low	26	27	28	29	1	2	3	5	8	9	12	13	14	15
Chicago	102	78	80 3/4	80	84 1/4	84 3/4	86 3/4	86 3/4	86	81	78 1/2	79 3/4	84			
Winnipeg	91 1/2	80	81 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	80	80	80	80 1/4			
Liverpool*			77 1/2	76 1/2	76 3/4	77 1/2	77 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	71 1/2	67 1/2	68 1/2	71 3/4			
Kansas City	101 1/4	77 1/4	78 3/4	78 3/4	83 3/4	84 3/4	87	86 3/4	88 1/4	83 1/4	80 3/4	82 3/4	87 1/2			
Minneapolis	112 1/2	89	92 1/4	91 3/4	96 3/4	97 3/4	100 1/2	101 1/2	103 3/4	98 3/4	96	99 1/2	103 3/4			
Duluth, durum	114	77	81 3/4	81 3/4	84	83 3/4	86 1/2	85 1/2	85 3/4	80 3/4	77	77 3/4				
Milwaukee	90 1/2	78 1/4	80 3/4	80 3/4	84 3/4	84 3/4	86 3/4	86 3/4	86 3/4	81 1/2	78 1/2	79 3/4				
Corn																
Chicago	90 1/2	71 1/2	82	81 3/4	82	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81	79 1/4	80	81 3/4	82 1/4			
Kansas City	92 1/2	74 3/4	82 3/4	82 3/4	83 1/4	82 3/4	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	80 3/4	80 3/4	82 1/4	83 3/4			
Milwaukee	90 1/2	71 1/4	82	81 3/4	82 3/4	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	79 3/4	80	81 3/4				
Oats																
Chicago	53	32 1/2	36 1/2	35 3/4	37 3/4	36 3/4	36	35 3/4	34 3/4	33	32 3/4	33 1/2	34 1/2			
Winnipeg	45 3/4	35 3/4	38 3/4	38 3/4	41 1/4	40 3/4		42 3/4	42 3/4	43	42	42 3/4	43 3/4			
Minneapolis	50 3/4	31 3/4	34 3/4	34 3/4	36	34	35 1/2	35	34 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	33	33 3/4			
Milwaukee	50 3/4	32 3/4	36 1/2	35 3/4	37 3/4	36 1/2	36	35 1/2	34 3/4	33	32 3/4	33 1/2				
Rye																
Chicago	80 3/4	41 1/4	46 3/4	46 3/4	48 3/4	48 3/4	49 3/4	48 3/4	48 1/4	43 3/4	41 1/4	42 3/4	44 3/4			
Minneapolis	79 3/4	36 3/4	44	43 3/4	45 3/4	43 3/4	43 3/4	43 3/4	42 3/4	38 1/2	36 3/4	37 3/4	41 1/4			
Winnipeg	66 3/4	31 1/2	40 3/4	39 3/4	39 3/4	38 3/4		38 1/4	34 1/4	32 3/4	34	34 3/4	37 3/4			
Duluth	62 3/4	40	44	44	45	47	47 1/4	47 1/4	44	41 1/2	40	40 3/4	42 1/2			
Barley																
Minneapolis	70 3/4	39	43 3/4	43	44 3/4	43	44 1/2	43	41 3/4	41 1/4	42	41 1/2				
Winnipeg	60 1/2	33 3/4	37 3/4	37 3/4	37 3/4	37		36	33 3/4	33 3/4	34 3/4	34 3/4	36 3/4			
Milwaukee	74	41 1/4	48	48	48	48 1/2	45	44	44							
Chicago	74 3/4	41 1/2	48	48	48	48	45	44	44	44			44			

*At daily current rate of exchange.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Freeport, Ill., July 1.—No old oats left in this section but moderate amounts of corn which will come forward to market slowly.—The H. A. Hillmer Co.

Portland, Ore.—This city received its first car of new wheat June 29, which is earlier than usual for this section. It came from Lexington, Ore., graded No. 2 soft white, no smut nor dockage.

Enid, Okla., June 29.—Oklahoma wheat harvest is in full swing. Country elevators are holding back wheat for lower freight rates effective July 1, when a rush to market is expected.

New Harmony, Ind., July 3.—The first new wheat of this season was received on June 26 at the Farm Bureau Elevator here from Ross Martin and Mrs. Elizabeth Watson. Wayne Price, manager of the elevator, reported the quality of the grain as fair.

Houston, Tex., June 25.—The first export movement of grain from Houston in over two years was a consignment of 210,000 bus. of oats loaded here last week for Antwerp and Rotterdam. These oats had been imported from Argentina, stored, and later sold to European buyers.

Chicago, Ill., July 3.—The first car of new wheat here was received by Cleveland Grain Co. today from Terre Haute, Ind. It graded sample, garlicky, No. 2, red, weighing 56.7 lbs. per bu. and testing 16% moisture. It was sold to the Star Grain Co. at 80 cents, a discount of 8 to 8½ cents a bu.

Ottawa, Ont., July 5.—The visible supply for week ending June 28 was reported as 198,311,618 bus. as compared with a revised figure of 196,246,778 bus. for the previous week and 189,558,892 bus. for the corresponding week in 1934. Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 9,279,209 bus. For the corresponding week a year ago, Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 10,120,973 bus.—R. H. Coats, Dominion statistician.

Wheat Grading "Tough" and "Sample"

Grain inspectors in the Southwestern winter wheat area report an unusual proportion of "Tough" and "Sample" grade wheat, the result of high moisture content, and are warning owners against storing it except where it can be dried and conditioned. This information was in a statement issued July 6 by Federal Grain Supervision officials of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Early receipts of winter wheat, by markets, in this area show that from 15% to 45% of the receipts contain more than 14% moisture. Department research shows that in southern or humid climates wheat containing more than 14% moisture, and in north areas 14½% moisture, is not safe for storage in places that will not permit handling and drying.

"All wheat containing excessive moisture should either be marketed at once," the department says, "or put into properly ventilated bins." Damp wheat should never be stored exposed to the sun, as this may start "heating" in the grain itself.

Wheat that contains green weed seeds cannot be stored safely even in ventilated bins, but should be cleaned before being stored. Many country elevators are now equipped with commercial grain driers.

Extermination of the saw fly that has caused heavy loss to wheat growers in Pennsylvania and Ohio is expected thru the release by federal government entomologists of 10,000 small parasites, *Collyria calcitrator*, imported from Canada in ice.

European Self-Sufficiency

By VICTOR H. SCHOFFELMAYER, before Oklahoma Grain Dealers Ass'n

After traveling last year some 16,000 miles in 14 European countries, from Italy to Russia, I have come to the conclusion that the Southwest has largely lost a substantial part of its foreign markets for cotton, wheat, grain sorghums, cotton oil, lard, pork and some other products of the farm.

Europe is feeding itself. Having no money with which to buy our grain there was nothing left but to raise it at home. I saw wheat yields of from 60 to 131 bus. an acre in Italy on soils which had been in cultivation continuously for perhaps 2,000 years.

I saw millions of acres of newly reclaimed land raising bountiful crops, land which had been 1,500 years below the sea, as in the Pontine marshes. I saw cities of 25,000 inhabitants, newly created as if by magic, their glistening white walls and towers the centers of new agricultural regions redeemed from the Mediterranean and the Adriatic.

Italy launched the "Battle of Wheat," whose purpose was to feed her 43,000,000 people with wheat raised at home. That was not so simple, but with the aid of science it was accomplished.

Instead of importing some 120,000,000 bus., as in former years, Italy in 1933 raised a crop of 300,000,000 bus. on about 12,500,000 acres or an average of more than 24 bus. per acre. That is about double her yield six years ago. The Texas wheat yield is about 11 bus. per acre, the Oklahoma 11.7, that of Kansas 13 bus. To me the amazing thing is that Italy only increased her wheat area by some 500,000 acres to get that marvelous result. In other words, on almost the same acres on which her people formerly raised 150,000,000 bushels they now produced twice as much. They needed the rest of the land for other crops. Italy cultivates 34,000,000 acres only a year. Texas cultivates 33,000,000 and has just 6,000,000 people, while Italy has seven times as many. The old land is enriched in every way possible to produce a maximum. They think nothing of using 1,000 pounds of commercial fertilizer per acre. They also use all the organic matter available, even the leaf mould from the woods.

It is certain that ancient Europe can feed itself if it makes up its mind to do so. What Russia can do, once it gets its great machine working, must be awaited. As yet they constitute no threat in world markets, assuming that their first job is to supply food and feed and clothing for the 170,000,000 people in its domain and the live stock on its farms. It will be a long time before the Soviet Union will have attained the high standard of living which in the past has featured our country, altho it must be admitted that the Russian masses are making slow progress.

The Millers National Federation, at its annual meeting adopted a resolution requesting the grain exchanges to promulgate rules for members as will afford more adequate protection for funds deposited with commission houses by their customers.

Collection of \$1,154,066 in hog processing taxes is resisted by Kingan & Co., meat packers of Indianapolis, who on June 17 filed suit in the U. S. district court to restrain the collector of internal revenue, alleging the A.A.A. tax law to be unconstitutional on four points. Eleven other meat packers of Frankfort, Ind., Buffalo, Utica, N. Y., St. Louis, Mo., and Philadelphia, Pa., have filed suits against the tax. No final decision can be expected until the Supreme Court convenes in October. The federal government has unquestioned power to tax; but it can not delegate authority to a bureaucrat to raise or lower the amount of the tax. The amount must be set in the law or be arrived at by methods of computation exactly defined.

Grain Imports

Imports of grain into the United States have fallen off in recent weeks because of lower prices for domestic feeds as a consequence of improved pastures following the heavy rains of May and June.

At Kansas City Apr. 20 bran was quoted at \$20 and shorts at \$24 per ton for September delivery. Now these feeds have dropped to \$15.50 and \$18.25 July 6. Contracts for the shipment of oats from Argentina to the United States were made easily in mid-April, when the July delivery sold at 44 cents at Chicago, but with the price down to 32¼ cents July 6 there is substantial reason to divert cargoes afloat from the United States.

The U. S. Dept. of Commerce on June 25 reported Argentine shipments to the United States since Jan. 1 as having amounted to 57,003 metric tons of wheat, 138,443 tons of corn, 196,916 tons of flaxseed and 22,072 tons of oats. A metric ton is 2,204.62 lbs.

During April by countries of origin imports of grain included 266 bus. oats from Belgium, 54,000 bus. from Russia, 78,143 from Canada and 2,034,434 from Argentina; 9,893 bus. corn from Canada, 374,729 from Mexico, 24,552 from the Dominican Republic, 179 from Haiti and 1,035,742 from Argentina; 2,307 bus. barley from Czechoslovakia, 833 from the Netherlands, 530,515 from Poland and Danzig, and 1,032,650 from Canada; and 670,169 bus. rye from Poland and Danzig.

Imports from all countries during the four months prior to May 1 totaled 8,525,101 bus. oats, 8,462,653 bus. corn, 3,050,234 bus. barley, 4,468,858 bus. rye and 4,966,253 bus. wheat for domestic consumption.

Figures for the entire crop year ending July 1, 1935, are not as yet available from the Department of Commerce; but they will vastly exceed the imports during the corresponding crop year ending July 1, 1934, which included only 152,000 bus. corn, 21,093 bus. oats and 123,584 bus. wheat.

The Norwegian ship Nyhorn has been chartered for July loading with corn on the River Plate for the Los Angeles-Vancouver range.—F. K. H.

During the week ending June 20 foreign grain arrived as follows: Milling wheat, 95,683 bus. at Buffalo from Canada. Feed wheat, 82,005 bus. at Buffalo from Canada. Corn, 1,949,703 bus. from Argentina, as follows: At Albany, 579,000 bus.; Boston, 116,412; New York, 34,500; Philadelphia, 106,072; Baltimore, 121,093; Buffalo, 176,192; Milwaukee, 99,825; New Orleans, 33,253; Galveston, 163,000; Portland, Ore., 80,356; Seattle, 170,000; Los Angeles, 114,000. Barley, 27,796 bus. at Buffalo and 234,400 at Milwaukee, from Canada. Rye, 294,000 bus. at Albany from Poland.

The first shipment of new crop Argentine corn to reach Portland, Ore., arrived June 20. It amounted to 2,500 tons with about 3,500 tons to be unloaded in Seattle.

A cargo of 502 bags weighing 108,510 lbs. of malt, was received at Boston from Hamburg on the steamer Capulin.—S.

Another full cargo of Argentine corn consisting of 2,903 tons, was received at Boston from Rosario, on the steamer Thetis, consigned to Louis Dreyfus Co. Because the discharging berth at Mystic docks, was occupied, and no other berth at this port has the suction pipe discharging facilities, the vessel lay at anchor in the harbor several days before she could discharge.—S.

An Argentine corn cargo of 100,000 bus. was unloaded June 18 at the Cargill Grain Co.'s elevator at Milwaukee.

The Bankhead ginning tax on excess cotton produced was announced June 26 as 6 cents per pound, for 1935, being 50% of the proclaimed price of 12 cents. The 1934 tax was 5.67c. The Bankhead tax, up to Mar. 1, produced only \$555,738, but the victims of the tax are feeling it severely.

The Future Outlook for Wheat Exports

Excerpts from address by Frank A. Theis, Kansas City, before annual meetings of Oklahoma, Panhandle and Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n

Mr. Theis began by recounting the development of wheat growing in the United States, referred to restrictive nationalism abroad, outlined the international wheat conference agreement and pointed out that "a rather fundamental improvement has been accomplished in adjusting the world's supply of wheat, estimating world production last year at 3,400,000,000 bus. which is the lowest total in ten years, and is some 450 million under the record years of 1930 and 1931."

He said the United States, due to its national policies, is largely responsible for encouraging the international situation prevailing in wheat, resulting in virtual stagnation in world trade, referring specifically to two major legislative acts passed by the previous administration. First—the Agricultural Marketing Act passed in 1929, which established the Federal Farm Board and, second—the passage of the Hawley-Smoot tariff of 1930, which was the culmination of a series of tariff increases, all of which reacted as a serious deterrent to the exportation of our agricultural commodities.

A recent summary of our exports of wheat and flour, Mr. Theis continued, not including shipments in bond from Canada, shows the following successive losses for the crop seasons, July 1 to June 30: 1928-29, 142,000,000; 1929-30, 140,000,000; 1930-31, 112,000,000; 1931-32, 123,000,000; 1932-33, 32,000,000, and 1933-34, 28,000,000 bus.

The past nine months of the present crop season up to Apr. 1, shows net imports of 1,426,000 bus.; the first time in our commercial history that we have actually been on a net import basis in wheat.

Little did I realize that upon returning home from the Foreign Trade Conference that I would be summoned to Washington to assist the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in handling the program as it applied to processing and marketing of wheat.

I took up my duties in Washington in June, 1933, and remained in the Government service until December 31, 1934.

The governments of practically all importing countries thruout the world, thru restrictive legislative measures, have exercised almost a monopolistic control over the grain trade.

The international trade in wheat has declined from approximately 800 million bushels in 1930-31 to only 510 million in 1933-34 and estimated this year at 544 million bushels.

Germany, France and Italy, for instance, formerly the largest net wheat importers of Continental Europe, normally absorbing during pre-war years more than 200 million bushels of wheat and flour annually have virtually ceased to use any foreign wheat, France as a matter of fact becoming an exporter during this past season.

In Italy prior to 1929 the duty was 39½ cents per bushel. Today it is \$1.69½ per bushel, and that country has exercised complete control by import quotas. Under a decree effective January 28th, 1935, the importation of wheat was made subject to further quota restrictions and special import licenses. Up to this time importers of foreign wheat for domestic consumption were restricted to 1%, but millers could import as much foreign wheat as they wished, provided all products from this wheat, such as flour, etc., were exported. The National Export Institute of Italy issued regulations on Mar. 14, 1935, to govern the importation of foreign goods against equivalent exportation of Italian products, thus setting up an extensive barter or clearing system for foreign trade outside of the regular quota system.

Even China, which for years had been a free port of entry, established an import duty on wheat in December, 1933, which was later raised in July, 1934, to a present rate of 10 cents a bushel. The import duty on flour figures 81½ cents per barrel. As a result of the Ottawa Conference in 1932, the United Kingdom established a preferential tariff duty on all wheat, originating outside of the Empire, that gives their Colonials an advantage of 6 cents per bushel.

These examples are merely illustrations of the situation that prevails thruout the entire world, some sixty countries having raised their import duties or placed other prohibitive re-

strictions on wheat and flour during the past five or six years.

International Wheat Conference.—It has been my observation that the importing nations in the World Wheat Conference made little if any concession or progress toward solving the world wheat situation.

In my opinion, very little has been accomplished in correcting the real fundamental cause of the international wheat difficulty, that is, the ruinous foreign trade barriers.

In the extreme Northwest, where a considerable surplus had been carried over from the previous crop and added to the 1933 crop, a surplus of some 25 or 30 million bushels existed with prices in that area considerably lower as compared to the balance of the country. Wheat and flour from that territory was moving in very large volume thru the Panama Canal into the southeastern territory and Atlantic states. This unusual movement had a depressing effect on the entire domestic price level.

A Marketing Agreement was entered into by the Sec'y of Agriculture jointly with wheat producers, grain exporters and millers. An Association known as the North Pacific Emergency Export Ass'n was formed to serve as a clearing house.

Exporters, both millers and grain handlers under the Agreement received a regular fixed charge for both wheat and flour. Specified handling costs, including milling conversion, were provided for as a part of the Agreement.

There had been purchased a total of 28,390,000 bus. of wheat, all of which had been sold in the export market, approximately 77% having been sold as wheat and 23% sold in the form of flour. Naturally a large part of this wheat moved to the far East, about 76% of the wheat being shipped to China and Japan.

The difference between prices paid and prices received was remitted to the members of the Ass'n, average differential subsidy payment being approximately 23 cents a bus. and the cost of the movement of this large surplus amounting to approximately 6½ million dollars which was paid out of the processing tax fund.

In the Southwest for the third successive crop season this territory, comprising the main hard winter wheat belt, has a prospect of producing a wheat crop far below normal. The five states, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado and Nebraska, that ordinarily furnish the exportable surplus of wheat for shipment thru the Gulf ports, have a promise of 138 million bus. of wheat as officially estimated May 1. This compares with an average yield—1928 to 1932, of approximately 350 million bus.

This means that the 21 million bus. of elevator handling and storage capacity at Gulf points will again be practically idle, with the exception of the handling of import grains thruout this marketing year.

If the United States were forced to meet world competitive conditions without some change in the present foreign trade barriers, we would be compelled to sell new crop southwest wheat at approximately 68 cents f. o. b. Texas ports, which would mean an average price of about 45 cents at the loading stations thruout Texas and Oklahoma. Fortunately this year the producer will receive under present market prices approximately 90 to 95 cents a bushel, or some 50 cents over the world's level of values.

The Sec'y of Agriculture made the following statement recently in a speech before the American Institute of Co-operation at Madison, Wis.

"Finally, I wish to emphasize that, subject to certain qualifications already indicated, we should be most ready to make concessions on those commodities in which our productive abilities are least effective. Our most ineffective industries are those which need the highest degree of tariff protection to enable them to meet foreign competition. In general, therefore, our aim should be to reduce those tariff duties which have the highest ad valorem equivalent. The Tariff Commission has compiled a list of over 650 articles on which tariff rates exceeded 50 per cent ad valorem in 1931. In nearly half of these items the rate exceeded 75 per cent, and in nearly 100 cases it exceeded 100 per cent. In 1932, when prices were lower, the number of cases must have been greater. I will surely not be called an extremist if I say that a rate of duty which is more than 50 per cent ad valorem places a very heavy burden of proof on the industry which tries to justify it."

Reciprocal Trade Agreements.—So far the

United States has negotiated and signed four reciprocal trading agreements. These include Belgium, Brazil, Cuba and Haiti. There are also negotiations under way for similar agreements with Canada, China, Costa Rica, Finland, Guatemala, Honduras, Italy, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Salvador, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and France.

The department of state in announcing the policy of tariff concessions declared that equality of treatment is the keynote of the foreign commercial policy of the government of the United States. The United States neither seeks nor accords preferential discriminatory treatment. It asks only that a foreign country treat American commerce no worse than it treats a commerce of any third country, and in turn accords equality of treatment to the commerce of foreign countries.

While the United States is not faced at this time with a serious surplus of wheat, still it must be kept in mind and continuously urged that wheat and flour be given fair consideration in dealing with countries that formerly used our wheat and flour, in anticipation of years when we will have a surplus in the United States. It is up to the entire Southwest to continuously urge such a program.

We of the agricultural industries have been disappointed to notice that virtually no agricultural products, and certainly no grain or its products, have been included in these treaties which are designed to increase our general export business.

This is a clearly defined issue between the industrial East and the agricultural Southwest. The only solution lies in the promotion of trade agreements to recover our outlet for the wealth producing products of this great agricultural area until we secure proper tariff adjustments. Of paramount importance to everyone of us is to stop this war against wheat, fostered by the near-sighted policy of tariff protectionists. The entire southwestern territory serving your Texas ports, and you men representing transportation and merchandising facilities in this territory would be curiously blind to your own interests if you failed to give aggressive support to the efforts of the Administration, to open up foreign markets for farm production thru reciprocal tariff agreements, and to make a determined and militant fight for a definite scaling down of the import tariff structure of this country, which is most definitely retarding the prosperity of this vast inland agricultural territory.

For Full Margin on Both Long and Short Interest

The Millers National Federation favors requiring clearing house members margining both their long and short interest instead of their net long or short position, as at present, saying:

"The recent failure of a large grain broker has served to bring very forcibly to the attention of millers—and unpleasantly so, to those caught in the failure—that some reform in handling brokers' margins with the clearing houses is not only desirable, but would give hedging operators in the futures markets some protection that now seems to be lacking.

"Clearing house rules now in effect require brokers to keep margins posted to cover the difference between their long and short trades. Thus it is possible for a broker to be handling millions of bushels of trades for his customers and actually not have a red cent up for margin with the clearing house. In fact, because of this rule the average broker usually has only a small fraction of his customers' margins deposited with the clearing house, and the large balance left in his own hands is free and in some cases is used for purposes quite the contrary to protecting the customers' interest in the market."

Bill Bugs attacking corn at Higginsville, Mo., are sold by thrifty farmers to Farm Adviser A. J. Copeland, of that place, at 10 cents each, for shipment to Hawaii, where they are used to destroy a sugar cane parasite.

The Rocky Mountain Bean Dealers Ass'n, meeting at Denver, recently, elected Fred W. Simpson of Colorado Springs, pres.; Chester B. Brown, Morrill, Neb., vice pres. G. G. Willson, Greeley; G. E. Ady, and L. J. Flood of Denver were elected directors. Mr. Simpson reappointed H. G. Mundhenk of Denver, sec'y. Several changes were made in the uniform bean contract.

Canada Abandons Wheat Holding Policy

The Bennett administration in the Dominion of Canada listened to the arguments of the heads of the Western wheat pools and went before parliament with a bill for a law for rigid control of grain marketing and the use of participation certificates, as the way out of the crisis developed thru the accumulation of 228,000,000 bus. of wheat by the government.

Before the bill was voted upon, however, grain dealers of experience were permitted to testify before the special com'te of parliament.

James Richardson, for hours, answered questions.

Sydney T. Smith, pres. of the Reliance Grain Co., Winnipeg, expressed opposition to the bill as it stood. Agreeing that stabilization became necessary in 1930 to prevent price collapse and to insure farmers at least a fixed minimum for the crop of that year, he said government operations in that connection have been of inestimable value to wheat producers.

He had agreed with John I. McFarland in the expectation expressed last winter that this year would see the carry-over reduced to less than 100,000,000 bus. In an outline history of the pool movement, he stated that the expressed intention to force Canadian wheat prices to levels dictated by the pool was a cause of the troubles that developed later. Their propaganda for the purpose of getting the big grain exporting countries into agreement to co-operate in the marketing of wheat was another cause, he declared. Fear, engendered in the minds of consuming countries by these proposals, caused them to increase their own production of wheat and to shut out imports.

As an alternative to the present bill, Mr. Smith suggested a board to take over and liquidate the present government holdings, leaving private trade and facilities to function as usual. A fixed minimum price would be necessary until the present surplus is sold and the market restored to a state of normal equilibrium, no dumping to be allowed. This might take some years, he admitted.

The compulsory features of the bill were condemned by Mr. Smith, who does not believe any large percentage of western farmers want that. Confiscation of property rights of the grain trade he also condemned.

Mr. Smith's ideas prevailed with the com'te over those expressed by L. C. Brouillette, pres. of the Saskatchewan pool, and Paul F. Bredt, pres. of the Manitoba pool, for the amended bill follows his recommendations, rather than those of the farm "leaders," who had only succeeded hitherto in piloting the government into difficulty.

The act creating the new government wheat board was passed by the Commons on the night of July 5 in the amended form in which it came from the special com'te.

The bill provides that the board shall fix a minimum price for wheat, sanctioned by the government. The open market will be left to operate as heretofore, resulting in two daily prices for wheat. One is the quotation on the exchange and the other is the price fixed by government decree.

The producer can elect whether he will sell to the government agency for the minimum price or to private buyers. If he sells to the government, he will receive a certificate to share in any profits of the board at the end of the crop year.

The new policy definitely directs the continuous sale and not the holding of wheat. The minimum price applies only to wheat purchases from producers and not to futures as ordinarily understood. The minimum cash price applied

only to the 1935 crop. The board can sell its old holdings at any price it pleases.

The bill then went to the senate, where three readings were to be given it. The board will be established almost immediately, it is understood, and the work of taking over the McFarland holdings and establishing the new minimum price for the 1935 crops begun.

The bill can not become effective until the three members of the board are named, and perhaps not until Sept. 1. Meantime the McFarland management will have control and presumably continue pegging the price at 80 cents.

THE HISTORY of the government's venture into grain speculation dates back to 1929, when the three provincial governments assumed the pools' liabilities to the chartered banks of \$22,217,300, the earnings of the pool elevator systems being pledged to repay the provincial governments.

When the 1930 crop came on the Dominion government undertook to guarantee the banks' advances to the pools, and the government named John I. McFarland general manager, without salary, of the central selling agency known as the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd. McFarland converted into futures the grain taken over by the end of 1930, and his holdings steadily increased since then.

Beginning with early in January, 1933, McFarland had 76,904,000 bus. During March and April he sold 6,000,000 bus. on a market that rose from 45½ to 65½ cents, so that on Apr. 30, 1933, the net cost to him was 50.2. The following table shows his operations during the culmination of the bull movement of 1933 that resulted in a complete collapse in Chicago, and erroneously charged to the overtrading of Dr. Crawford:

1933—Week ending—	Pur- chases	Sales	Hold- ings	Market price, nearest future, in cents
June 24.....	200	100	71,070	70½
July 3.....	...	1,928	69,242	72½
July 8.....	...	4,040	65,368	84½
July 15.....	...	16,545	48,792	95
July 17.....	...	6,333	42,461	93½
July 18.....	...	...	42,461	94
July 19.....	...	...	42,461	87½
July 20.....	4,180	...	46,111	78½
July 21.....	15,705	...	62,216	78½
July 22.....	3,303	...	65,619	73½

Similar success followed McFarland's second unloading during the bull market of 1934. In 14 weeks from Mar. 3 to June 2 he ran his holdings down from 130,000,000 bus. to 95,435,000 bus., the price rising from 69½ to 78½ cents.

Unfortunately, the government never completely sold out; and new purchases during the rush of the marketing seasons increased both the total number of bushels held and the cost price per bushel. By the end of December, 1934, McFarland had 158,000,000 bus. of stabilization wheat, and up to June 20, 1935, had been able to sell only 12,000,000 bus.

Not only did the government fail to sell the 76,904,000 bus. taken over from the pools, but it bought 152,000,000 bus. more in stabilizing the Winnipeg market. The carrying charges have run the cost of the pool wheat up from 79 cents to \$1 per bushel, and the average of the total holdings cost 85.9 cents at the end of May this year. At one time in 1933 McFarland had a paper profit of \$39,000,000. As of May 31, 1935, the government's liability is \$190,000,000, as testified by Robert G. Findlay, treasurer of the wheat pools.

Of present market interest is the last minute change made by the Senate striking out the words "as speedily as possible" with reference to liquidation of pool holdings, after which on

July 6 the bill received the royal assent and became law.

Flood Engulfs Nebraska Elevator

Grain elevators along the Republican River valley in Nebraska and Kansas suffered severely during the heavy rains that flooded the drouth regions of the west last month. Choked by flood waters from more than a dozen heavy feeder streams, the Republican river ran wild, washing out bridges, railroad tracks, fences, and even parts of cities along its path.

For 23 days trains of the Burlington railroad, westbound, were unable to pass thru McCook, Neb. Many cars of grain on track awaited rebuilding of roadbeds. Where the Republican river joins the Saline between Junction City and Manhattan, Kan., the peak of the flood sent more than 15 ft. of water raging over Highway 40 S, the principal east-west, Kansas City and Denver route.

Illustrated here are the flood waters pouring thru the south edge of Cambridge, Neb., during the forenoon following the peak of the flood. Water flooded the pits and foundation of the elevator of Rankin Bros., and left a high-water mark half way up the side walls of the elevator office.

Writes J. M. Rankin: "Medicine Creek, just east of Cambridge, was at its highest water line in history, its waters working back westward toward our elevator. We had six men banking around the elevator to keep the water out of the pit. Half an hour after the banking had been completed, a bank of water 2½ to 3 feet high came rolling down the Republican. When this struck the backed-up waters of Medicine creek it spread all over.

"All people on the south side of the city had been warned to get out, but some of them could not believe the waters would rise so high. Many remained on housetops during the night and a number grabbed for trees when their houses floated away. The Red Cross, prompt on the job the following morning, June 1, served 325 meals in the basement of the First Congregational Church. I am thrilled to belong to an organization which can get on the job so quickly.

"Many farms have been destroyed by the sand deposits left by the high waters on pastures and lands. Fences are all gone. But crops on the divide are looking fine and people on the higher lands are about ready to reap a bountiful yield."

The Warren-Pearson theory that there is a direct relationship between prices and the supply of monetary gold is refuted in a report recently made for the Brookings Institution by Chas. O. Hardy. Thomas Temple Hoyne in a recent brochure goes further by proving that it is not the volume of currency but the rapidity with which it passes from hand to hand that moves prices. Low prices, then, are the result of a lack of confidence, and purely psychological.



Rankin Bros. Elevator at Cambridge, Nebr., got into deep water.

Governmental Regulation of the Commodity Exchange

By J. M. MEHL, assistant chief Grain Futures Administration

The commodity exchanges are useful agencies and serve useful economic functions. They should be able to live outside the shadows of suspicion. They can hope to do so only by first recognizing that their activities and the services which they perform are of public interest and that the public has a right to view them thru open windows and with clear understanding of what is going on.

There is undoubtedly room for argument on both sides of the question, but it would seem to me that anything which is so universally a part of our economic life as speculation in commodities, in land, and in practically everything under the sun, must have some foundation of good in it.

You may have gotten the impression from some authorities that future trading was invented in order to enable grain merchants to hedge their purchases against the hazards of price fluctuations. Unfortunately, this is not true. The opportunity to hedge, provided by the futures market, is a valuable market function and does undoubtedly tend to narrow the spread between farm price and consumer price. But speculation came first and hedging last in the development of future trading. Hedging is an incident and a by-product of speculation, and should be so regarded. In this the sometimes "despised" small trader plays a very important part.

In the administration of the Grain Futures Act, we have thus far at least tried to take a liberal view of future trading and of speculation, and are seeking to rid it of existing evils and abuse and turn it more pointedly in the direction of market usefulness. We have not bothered with the moral or social aspects of speculation, although there is that side also to be considered. The Federal Trade Commission once estimated the total annual cost of future trading on the Chicago Board of Trade, based on commissions and taxes alone, to be between \$20,000,000 and \$25,000,000. This did not take into account the money which changes hands thru one group of speculators losing to other trade groups. Neither the speculative losses nor the commissions and taxes paid by speculators are properly chargeable to the cost of marketing the farmers' grain. At least, that is my present personal view. If they were to be so regarded, I fear the argument that the only excuse for future trading is its hedging value would have to be abandoned.

Society may be said to pay the cost of the future trading system in terms of commissions as well as in losses, but obviously what one group loses other groups gain. As a scheme for the redistribution of wealth, speculation is hard to beat—as many will testify who have tried it. Evidently, our people derive some measure of satisfaction from speculating in commodities. In a highly-specialized and mechanized age, about the only way a large part of our population can ever hope to profit by shrewd forecast and keen appraisal of economic or political change is thru speculation in commodities and stocks. The opportunities are not as great as they once were for the man with a few hundred dollars to test his ability as entrepreneur. Therefore, he seeks opportunity to become a small partner in large enterprises thru the medium of the speculative markets.

Who are the persons that trade in grain futures? In a survey conducted as of Sept. 29, 1934, we found that something like 18,000 persons had a market interest in wheat or corn futures on the Chicago Board of Trade. Nearly two thousand of these were classified as farmers. The range in occupation ran the whole gamut of human activity. Bankers and bakers, cooks and clergymen, hog buyers and hostesses, jewelers and jail builders, plasterers and pugilists, seamen and scientists, waitresses and watchmakers, lawyers, doctors, and nurses,—all were represented. One gave his occupation as "clamdigger" and another said he just "fizzled around."

Some economists, in discussing the function of speculators, have assumed that the speculative burden is carried always by professional traders who devote their lives to a study of supply and demand conditions. Somehow, it is assumed that these are the buyers who absorb the hedging sales when crops are moving to market. Some have gone so far as to refer slurringly to the small trader as the incompetent speculator whom it would be desirable to eliminate. Our investigations indicate that it is the small traders—those who take positions in the market of less than 100,000 bus.—that not only absorb the hedging sales but who furnish the real foundation and support for future trading in grains. In the main, their trading is so diffused and scattered that as a body they lend a stabilizing influence. In the survey of Sept. 29, 1934, it was found that the long interest in Chicago wheat futures of 146,000,000 bus. was held by approximately 10,000 traders,

and the short interest of the same amount was held by approximately 3,500 traders. This means that there were 10,000 traders holding an average long interest of 15,000 bus. and 3,500 traders holding an average short interest of 42,000 bus. If we eliminate the spreaders—those who were both long and short—we would get an average open long interest of about 10,000 bus. as against an average open short interest of about 33,000 bus. The number of traders given includes hedgers as well as speculators, the hedgers, of course, being predominantly short.

There is only a handful of speculators that ever trade in amounts of over 2,000,000 bus. The vast majority keep under 100,000 bus. Our observations have been that the trading of the few who get into the 2,000,000-bu. class, while not necessarily manipulative, is generally too erratic to give the market any stability. Frequently it seems to be based not so much upon a study of supply and demand conditions as upon what is termed the technical position of the market. In a word, they seem to be more interested in creating market psychology and in jockeying the general public out on "thin ice" than in studying fundamental conditions.

The exchanges may feel that we go out of our way to point out the things that are wrong and fail to give them credit for anything good. This is not intentional, but it usually works out that what is favorable to a person or institution is rather taken for granted while the things that are wrong tend to receive emphasis. On the other hand, I am sure that other interests, with equally good reason, may feel that we deal too tenderly with the exchanges. All I can say is that we try to be fair and try to be guided by the spirit as well as the letter of the law. We have never felt that it was our function to assume the role of crusader either for or against the exchange system, but that we should rather apply the law as we find it and point out as we go along wherein it needs to be strengthened or modified to accomplish its intended purpose.

Wheat by Water Kansas City to Chicago

The Farmers National Grain Corporation made haste to utilize the Missouri River, newly opened to navigation, after 17 years of disuse, by shipping 51,000 bus. of wheat from Kansas City to Chicago.

Loading of the grain into one of the federal government's barges operated by the Inland Waterways Corporation was begun June 18 and consumed several days' time, the grain having to be placed on cars at the elevator, switched to the river bank and shoveled into chutes extending into the barge. This handicap on barge loading will not exist after July 15, when the 400,000-bu. terminal elevator owned by the Farmers National at Leavenworth will have been equipped with barge loading facilities, giving the corporation the first water terminal in the Kansas City area.

The grain-laden barge made part of a tow going down the Missouri River into the Mississippi at Alton and up the Illinois River and thru the Illinois waterway, opened last year, to the mouth of the Chicago River, where the perils of Lake Michigan were hazarded for the

dozen miles to the Calumet River, on which is located the Rock Island Elevator under lease to the Farmers National, where the boat was discharged July 8. In the engraving herewith the barge is seen on the Illinois River when passing Peoria.

The saving in the freight rate over rail transportation is said to be 20 per cent. The barge line quotes a rate of 5.82 cents per bushel from Kansas City to Calumet River elevators.

Moisture Content Affected by Atmosphere

Cereal grain, when exposed to air at a relative humidity of 75 per cent, absorbed or gave off moisture until the final moisture content was approximately the maximum recommended for safe storage. At a relative humidity of 65 per cent, the moisture content of the grain was lower and at a relative humidity of 85 per cent higher than that recommended for safe storage.

A moisture content of 14 per cent for cereal grain, 16 per cent for soybeans, and 11 per cent for flaxseed is usually low enough for safe storage under ordinary storage conditions.

Considerable variation in moisture content of individual commodities existed especially at 85 per cent relative humidity, ranging from slightly more than 13 per cent for flax to about 33 per cent for hay. As the relative humidities increased from 65 per cent on, many of the commodities showed practically the same change in moisture content. This condition was particularly true of wheat, corn, sorghum, rice, oats and cotton, as tested by the U. S. D. A. at Arlington, Va.

In the case of soybeans, at relative humidity of 65 per cent, the moisture content was lower than that of any of the other commodities, except flaxseed. Stepping up relative humidity to 75 and 85 per cent, increased the moisture content of soybeans similar to that of hay. When the two oil-bearing seeds, soybeans and flaxseed, were exposed to high humidities, a much greater percentage of moisture was absorbed by the beans which contain a higher percentage of oil.

Tapioca Flour, including sago flour or cassava, is imported from the Netherlands possessions in the East Indies, Java, etc., from roots which are dug from the ground and processed into flour. Under H. R. 6961 an excise tax of 2½ cents per pound would be placed on the imported product.

Admitting that the growers themselves do not want to be regimented Henry A. Wallace, sec'y of agriculture, on July 6 reluctantly canceled the Florida citrus agreement, effective July 15. Chester Davis said "less than 50 per cent of the shippers by volume are now willing to support the agreement in its present form."



First Shipment of Wheat by Barge, Kansas City to Chicago.

Patents Granted

1,996,065. Fumigant. Jos. W. Dunning, Niagara Falls, assignor to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. A process for the generation of hydrocyanic acid comprising mixing together water, metal cyanide, a metal salt the base of which forms an unstable cyanide and a substance capable of taking up water to form a solid, relatively insoluble hydrate.

2,002,154. Grain Door. Bowen B. Morse, Manitowoc, Wis. A track secured to the car body has a portion extending thru the door opening and portions arranged exteriorly and interiorly of the door opening, and means connecting the door with the track for sliding movement in a vertical and horizontal plane thru the door opening and swinging movement in vertical planes toward and away from the inner faces of the walls of the opening for contact therewith.

2,006,265. Grain Insect Extermination. Jesse H. Davis, Baltimore. In an apparatus for transporting and treating grain, means for conducting a stream of grain to be transferred from one point to another, an exterminator in the line of feed presenting a plurality of parallel electrodes providing grain flow passages operative to divide the grain into a plurality of smaller streams and forming correspondingly shaped high frequency oscillation fields, and a high frequency oscillation generator including said electrodes for generating and passing high frequency oscillations thru said fields.

2,004,001. Apparatus for Conditioning Grain. Louis R. Henkle, Lawrenceburg, Ind., assignor to Pneumatic Process Corporation, St. Louis. A grain bin provided with an air conductor at the bottom of the bin, means for forcing air under pressure thru said conductor and upwardly thru said grain bin, an atomizing injector in the air conductor, and another conductor thru which a conditioning agent is transmitted to the atomizing injector, said air conductor being substantially vertical at said atomizing injector and provided with an indicating device below injector to show the atomization of the conditioning agent in air conductor.

2,005,561. Feed Control for Mills. Merrill W. Roscoe, Batavia, and Chas. F. Crumb, Chicago, assignors to International Harvester Co. A hammer mill comprising a casing having a feed opening on one face, power driven feeding means adjacent to opening, a main drive shaft extending into the casing, reducing means mounted on shaft within the casing, means for driving shaft at a comparatively high rate of speed, a second shaft connected by means of a positive clutch and speed reduction means to the main shaft for operation thereby at a comparatively low rate of speed, means for connecting second shaft to the feeding means, an actuating arm extending from the clutch, a governor mounted on the main shaft, and means connected to governor operative to engage said actuating arm.

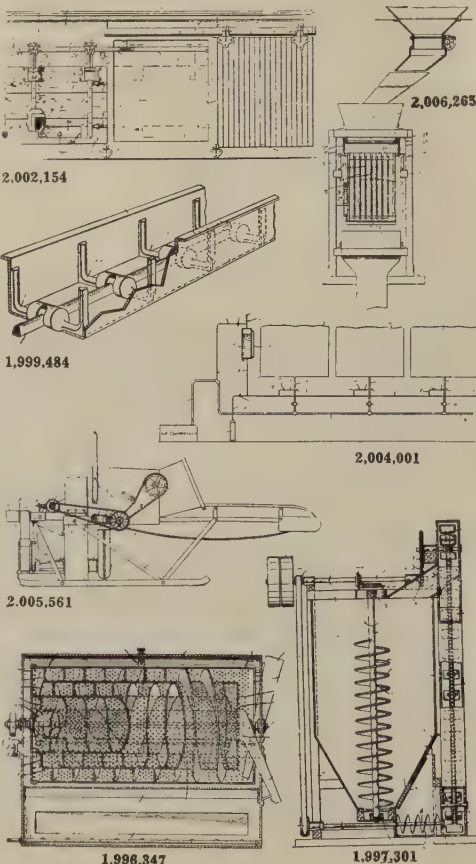
1,997,301. Feed Mixer. Hiram W. Kniffen, Chatham, and Wm. T. Crackel, Chatham, Ont., assignor to Meta A. Kniffen. The mixed feed receiving compartment communicates with the mixing tank, said compartment having an open mouth for receiving the feed ingredients from exteriorly of the machine, a movable closure for closing the communication between the mixing tank and the compartment during the period the feed ingredients are being mixed in the tank, an elevator in communication with the tank for alternatively elevating the feed ingredients and the mixed feed, a discharge chute for the mixed feed, means for alternatively receiving the feed ingredients and the mixed feed into the elevator from the compartment, and selective means for alternatively establishing communication between the elevator and the mixing tank and between the elevator and the discharge chute for discharging the feed ingredients from the elevator in the mixing tank and the mixed feed from the elevator into the discharge chute.

1,999,484. Conveyor. Alfred De Los Sinden, Aurora, Ill., assignor to Redler Conveyor Co., Quincy, Mass. The transporting member comprises a plurality of preformed units detachably connected together and each being pro-

vided with a flight, each unit comprising a centrally disposed connecting member provided at one end with a hollow hub and at the opposite end with an enlargement capable of being received within the hollow hub of the next succeeding unit to pivotally and detachably connect the units together when in a normal position, the hollow hub having the interior of its rear wall curved and provided with a vertical slot therein for the reception of the centrally disposed connecting member to permit vertical pivotal movement thereof, and being further provided with a transversely extended opening thru which the aforesaid enlargement may pass into and from hollow hub, the portions of enlargement projecting from opposite sides of connecting member having curved rear walls for cooperation with the curved rear walls of the interior of hub.

1,996,347. Weevil Exterminator. Roy R. Report, Bryan, Tex. The device comprises an oven, a shaft rotatively mounted horizontally within the oven, a series of successive and concentric spiral members, the inner spiral member being rigidly attached to and extending outwardly from said shaft, a series of perforated cylindrical shells closely enveloping each spiral member and separating it from the adjoining spiral member, the spiral members being concentrically arranged and alternately reversely pitched and rigidly attached at their inner edges to and extending outwardly from the adjoining cylindrical shell whereby successive spiral conveyor chambers are formed longitudinally to and spaced radially from the shaft, connecting means, upon the rotation of said shaft, spiral members, and cylindrical shells, to permit the passage at the alternate ends of the conveyor chambers of the contents of each spiral conveyor chamber inwardly to the adjoining conveyor chamber, chute means descending thru one end of the oven and opening into the outer spiral conveyor chamber, chute discharge means associated with the inner spiral chamber and passing through the same end of the oven, means to apply heat to said cylindrical shells, adjustable closure members in the walls of the oven and thermostat means to control the opening and closing of said closure members.

The Piedmont Millers Ass'n, meeting at Richmond, Va., elected M. A. Briggs, Durham, N. C., pres.; Sid Newman, Farmville, Va., vice pres.; W. R. Sutherland, Laurinburg, N. C., 2d vice pres., and S. F. Poindexter, Richmond, Va., sec'y.



A Super-Lubricant of Carbon

It has been well known for ages that carbon converts pure soft iron into the hardest of steels, and modern metallurgy has found its hardest alloys in the various carbides of tungsten, and other metals.

In the extremely divided state known as colloidal carbon it has been found that this element will combine with the iron of bearings without the heat of the bessemer converter or the open hearth furnace.

Produced in the electric furnace at temperatures vaporizing all impurities the particles of colloidal graphite are of such minute size that they will pass readily thru filter paper or thru the filters commonly used to remove impurities from lubricating oil.

C. M. PARK, engineer of the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, interestingly describes the utilization of colloidal graphite in lubricants, as follows:

To assist in the permanent suspension of the graphite in a carrying oil, the particles are given a definite electrical charge, and laboratory tests have shown a very low percentage of precipitation; that is, separation when standing. This suspended graphite is usually sold in concentrated form, and is usually mixed with ordinary lubricating oil in the ratio of one-half pint to the gallon.

In a bearing, the pressure forces the particles of graphite into contact with the metal where they give up their electrical charges, and attach themselves to the metal so securely that they can be removed only by heavy grinding.

The irregularities in the bearing surfaces are filled, and a smooth surface known as a graphoid film is produced. Since graphite is second in hardness to the diamond among the various forms of carbon, this graphoid film is very hard, and will stand up under very high pressures and very high temperatures, and since the surface irregularities are very nearly eliminated, surface friction is so reduced that the bearing will stand up for an appreciable time without any film of lubricant to separate the surfaces.

With normal maintenance of the film of lubricant, the internal friction of the lubricant is reduced, and the operating temperature is lower. Further, the reduction of internal friction adds to the life of the lubricant and retards the formation of sludge, and the tendency of the lubricant to creep by capillary attraction along the surface of the shaft and out of the bearing is reduced by the elimination of surface irregularities.

During a period of from 400 to 600 operating hours required for the formation of the graphoid film, a hard, long-wearing and friction reducing surface is produced which materially improves the action of the lubricant and which provides for a period of safe operation in the event of temporary failure of the supply of lubricant.

In the first aid treatment of hot bearings, colloidal graphite has been found particularly effective; and over ordinary pulverized flake graphite, it has the advantage of remaining suspended in the lubricant instead of clogging the bearing grooves and the oil reservoirs. The performance of colloidal graphite in a large number of mills and elevators has proved to be highly satisfactory, and its use in the general lubrication of plants is strongly recommended by the mill mutual insurance companies.

Insurance companies are taxed excessively by the states, which burden falls on policyholders. For eleven years, 1922-1932 inclusive, collections of special state insurance taxes aggregated \$93,997,007 and during the same time, total expenditures of the state insurance departments aggregated \$37,617,641. The difference of \$856,379,366 collected in the eleven years was used for general revenue. This tax is large enough to pay in full the entire fire losses in the United States for the years 1931 and 1932.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

ARIZONA

Mesa, Ariz.—Plans for a \$100,000 co-operative flour mill here are being discussed.

CALIFORNIA

Stockton, Cal.—The Taylor Milling Co.'s plant, machinery and a quantity of grain burned at 4 a. m., June 24; loss, estimated at \$400,000. The fire started in a two-story warehouse filled with poultry feed and other mill products, spreading to the rest of the plant, which included a large elevator.

CANADA

Winnipeg, Man.—A Winnipeg Grain Exchange membership sold on July 5 for \$6,100.

Vancouver, B. C.—Grain loading is getting under way again after being held back by the strike of longshoremen, which started June 4. Elevators are being guarded by mounted police.

Moose Jaw, Sask.—The Western Grist Mills, Ltd., has changed its name to the National Mills, Ltd., as being more in keeping with the company's business. There has been no change in ownership or management.

Stratford, Ont.—The McLeod Mill, formerly owned by the City of Stratford, has been purchased by the Soya Mills, Ltd., of Toronto, at the reported price of \$5,000. The new owners will start operation in October.

Port Arthur, Ont.—The Brotherhood of Elevator Employees of Canada held a meeting in this city on the evening of June 21, at which it was decided to organize a branch in Fort William and to extend the organization to the Pacific Coast. W. J. Casney, of Fort William, is pres. of the brotherhood.

COLORADO

Colorado Springs, Colo.—The Robinson Grain Co. has bot the old El Paso Lbr. Co.'s building, which it will remodel into one of the finest grain and feed establishments, occupancy to be before Sept. 1. Business offices and stock will be located at the new plant, altho for a time at least the mill and elevator will be retained at the company's present location. The Robinson Co. suffered a loss of approximately \$8,000 to its warehouse stock and hay shed in the flood of May 30, as reported in the Journals last number. Escaping flood hazards is one of the reasons for the move.

ILLINOIS

Castleton, Ill.—The Hartz Grain Co. has purchased a Kewanee Truck Lift.

Sullivan, Ill.—The Moultrie Co. Grain Ass'n, farmers' co-operative, has been incorporated.

Bone Gap, Ill.—A new hoist and dump is being installed in the Couch Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.—H. H.

Adair, Ill.—A new truck dump has been installed at the elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. & Produce Co.

Tremont, Ill.—A new corn sheller has been added to the equipment of the Tremont Co-op. Grain Co.'s elevator.

Belleville, Ill.—The Richland Milling Co. is installing a new diesel oil engine, replacing its former electric power.—H. H.

Biggsville, Ill.—Floyd Kilgore is operating the elevator of F. E. Abbey here for his estate. Mr. Abbey died a few weeks ago.

Auburn, Ill.—W. E. Shutt, of the W. E. Shutt Grain Co., has bot the property of the Auburn Roller Mills and will move his grain company to the new location.

Hillsdale, Ill.—A new truck lift, new motor and overhead drive have recently been installed at the elevator of the Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Warsaw, Ill.—The deal for the sale of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s plant to the Terminal Elvtr. Co. of St. Louis, has been called off.

Norris City, Ill.—A new scale shed and a 15-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale is being added to the Norris City Milling Co.'s equipment.—H. H.

West Salem, Ill.—A new bin addition is being built to the elevator known as Geo. Couch & Sons. The work is being done by Geo. Effinger.—H. H.

Putnam, Ill.—We are completing additional storage for oats and will install an overhead hoist. Lumber stock has also been added.—Hagle Grain, Lbr. & Coal Co.

Wady Petra, Ill.—A 10-ton scale has been removed from the Wyoming Grain Co.'s elevator at Stark and installed in its elevator here on the C. R. I. & P. R. R. A new office has also been built.

Pekin, Ill.—An electric hoist at the elevator of the Farmers Grain Co. fell off its runway, on June 18, and dropped on the head of Geo. Peterson, injuring him so that he died later in the day at the local hospital.

Burt (Armington p. o.), Ill.—The Burt & Richmond Grain Co., operating elevators at this point and at Richmond, Ill., headquarters Burt, is making repairs at its elevators, including installation of new scales.

Kempton, Ill.—We will install electric motor replacing gas engine which has been in constant use since 1905. This gas engine is of the old match igniter type and we can not buy the red head match any more.—Kempton Co-op. Co.

Stark, Ill.—The Wyoming Grain Co. will install an air lift, taken out of its Speer, Ill., house, in its Elvtr. "B" on the C. R. I. & P. railroad here. The company has also had its local Elvtr. "A" gone over and all defects remedied.

Viola, Ill.—We have bot aluminum paint with which we expect to paint our elevator properties this summer. Improvement of the elevator boot pit and installation of a new boot is also planned.—F. J. Fritch, Farmers Grain & Supply Co.

Wapella, Ill.—J. Russell Delaney, son of Lawrence Delaney of Clinton, and a member of the Delaney Grain & Lbr. Co., Wapella, was married to Miss Nova A. Greene, of Wapella, on June 22. Mr. and Mrs. Delaney will make their home at Clinton.

Kewanee, Ill.—A one-ton vertical Sprout-Waldron feed mixer is now in use by the Kewanee Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. The company proposes to rebuild its driveway floor and dump sink. G. P. Lester is the present manager of the elevator.

Wyoming, Ill.—The Wyoming Grain Co. has relined both dumps at its C. B. & Q. elevator here, rebuilt heads and relined same and thoroly gone over the entire elevator. The company's C. R. I. & P. elevator has also had a thoro overhauling, the dumps, head, etc., been relined and the house is being painted with aluminum.

Speer, Ill.—The interior of the Wyoming Grain Co.'s elevator here on the C. & N. W. R. R. has been made thoroly up-to-date, the old drive remade into a 14-foot drive, width 14 feet, height 14 feet, to accommodate trucks with stock racks, the driveway built of concrete and oak timbers, 16 feet of new grates and a Kewanee Air Lift installed. A new 24-foot, 20-ton scale has also been installed, with a maximum weighing limit of 49,500 pounds, with driveway of cinders, concrete wings and iron railings. The old office has been torn down and a new office built just north of the old location, entrance changed from south to north, and all low places filled in. The plant will be painted with aluminum.

Henning, Ill.—The Henning Grain Co.'s elevator burned shortly after noon July 3; the cause was believed to have been lightning; loss, \$10,000; partly covered by insurance. The elevator contained about 7,000 bus. of corn at the time of the fire. The house had been remodeled in recent years and was practically new. Elmer McNeal was manager and principal owner.

Stonington, Ill.—The Stonington Elvtr. Co., of which I have been the manager for the past seven years, has sold out its business here to the Stonington Co-op. Elvtr. Co. and took possession June 1. I am retiring from the grain business after nearly 28 years of service and having been recently appointed as postmaster at Stonington I will take up my new duties on July 1. I wish future success to all my friends in the grain business.—Otto F. Young.

Havana, Ill.—The new 50,000-bu. elevator of the Continental Grain Co., reported in the May 8 Journals as under construction, has just been completed. It has six receiving sinks in the double driveway; two overhead truck lifts; three stands of elevators, with carrying capacity of 7,500 bus. per hour; corn sheller, with a capacity of 1,000 bus. per hour; corn and wheat cleaner, capacity 2,000 bus. per hour; automatic scale capacity, 2,500 bus. per hour for loading out either to car or barge. The elevator is equipped with nine motors, totaling 75½ h. p., each motor controlled by separate unit. The new elevator replaces one that burned several years ago, since which time the business being continued in a temporary building. The M. A. Long Co. had the contract for the new construction.

Oquawka, Ill.—Under construction by Wayne Bros., of Little York, is a 40,000-bu. elevator of cribbed iron-clad construction on the Mississippi River at this point. The structure will have 15 bins. Cribbing is almost completed to the plate, and an office has been built. The structure rests on a 20-inch wall of concrete supported by a 36-inch concrete slab, resting on piling at the river edge. Machinery to be installed in the 32x32-foot, 50-foot high elevator, will include a steel cased leg with 6x12-inch buckets on 13-inch belt, capable of elevating 3,500 bus. per hour; a motor in the 25-foot cupola with the customary belt to jack-shaft, and roller chain to head drive; an overhead traveling truck lift; a 20-ton Howe Truck Scale with 9x18-foot platform. The receiving pit, covered with a grate, is shallow because of water and will have a screw conveyor to the leg. A telescoped, flexible loading spout will be used for loading barges. The machinery is being supplied by Union Iron Works.—Carl Wayne.

Springfield, Ill.—The following bills of interest to grain dealers have been passed by the 59th General Assembly: S. B. 131, requiring that organizers of co-operative corporations must be subscribers to its capital, also that such corporations pay fees required of other corporations; has been signed by governor. S. B. 207, increases 2% sales tax to 3% for period from July 1, 1935, to Jan. 1, 1937; has been signed by governor. H. B. 940, old age pension act, provides payment of \$1 a day; beneficiary must be 65 years old, and resident of state 10 out of preceding 15 years; signed by governor. S. B. 601, provides flat weight tax from \$5 to \$250 or a mileage tax from 1 to 20 mills per mile on trucks and an annual registration fee of \$5. S. B. 661, takes jurisdiction of claims arising under workmen's compensation act from industrial commission and vests in court of claims. S. B. 651, amends workmen's compensation act to require deposit of securities to guarantee payment of compensation awards. H. B. 279, removes subrogation provision in workmen's compensation act under which employer could sue third party who caused injury where employe had taken compensation; prescribes conditions and procedure for suing or settling with third party by employe and employer.

Morton, Ill.—Joseph Hauter, Sr., one of Morton's best known and most prominent citizens, died at his home here, June 28, having been in failing health for several months. Mr. Hauter, who was 71 years of age, had been in the grain and coal business here for the past 32 years. For about 28 years he was manager for the Farmers Grain & Livestock Co., and in 1931 he and his son Chris purchased from Allied Mills the grain elevator (formerly known as the Mathis Elvtr) which is still operating as the Hauter Grain & Coal Co. and which the son, Chris (who has been connected with his father in the grain business for 20 years), will continue to operate. Mr. Hauter, who was born in this city and lived here all his life, was prominently associated with community affairs, and his passing will be keenly felt by many. His widow and seven children survive him.

CHICAGO NOTES

Rhoades & Co. has admitted George Sloan to limited partnership.

William H. Hill retired as a partner of Wade Bros. & Co. last month.

R. W. Baxter has withdrawn from the Board of Trade firm of Schoff & Baxter.

The rate of interest for advances on B/L for July has been set at 5% per annum.

Board of Trade memberships are selling for \$5,500, an advance of \$300 over the previous transfer.

Killian V. R. Nichol and Henry T. Hermes have withdrawn from partnership in Thomson & McKinnon.

S. Nordvall, who has been with Arcady Farms Milling Co. for a number of years, will hereafter be in charge of feed buying.

New members of the Board of Trade include the following: Sylvester J. Meyers, of the Arcady Farms Milling Co.; Harry D. Oppenheimer; James E. Edgerton, of California.

A. Putnam Humphreys has retired from partnership in Marks, Laser & Co., and Adolph Kempner, a Board of Trade member for 45 years and a former director of the exchange, became associated with the firm on July 1.

After an illness of six months, Charles J. Wightman, grain broker, a member of the Board of Trade for 39 years, died at his home in this city on June 28, at the age of 72 years. When a young man he organized the commission firm which became C. J. Wightman & Co.

Frank W. Hotchkiss, 69, co-manager of the wheat department handling wheat and rye for the Norris Grain Co., died July 4 following an operation at the Presbyterian Hospital. Commencing his grain business career with his father in Milwaukee as Eugene Hotchkiss & Son, he left there upon his father's death to join the Chicago Board of Trade in 1894. During the next sixteen years he was associated with E. Seckel & Co., Geo. A. Seaver and Geo. H. Daggett Co., joining the Norris firm in 1910. A descendant of the poet Emerson on his mother's side, Mr. Hotchkiss naturally inherited his love of literature and his ability to write poetry, and one of his original compositions was read at his funeral.

Howard E. Cox and Thomas B. Phillips, comprising the firm of H. E. Cox & Co., have been suspended from the Board of Trade for six months, from July 1, on charges of a special investigating com'te, that were sustained, that the firm carried accounts without adequate margins.

Wm. G. "Billy" Husband, sec'y of the E. R. Bacon Grain Co. and a popular figure on the exchange floor of the Board of Trade, was presented with a basket of flowers on June 26, in celebration of his seventieth birthday. The cash crowd huddled around and sang "Happy Birthday to You" to commemorate the occasion.

Offers to take over the elevator properties formerly operated by the Rosenbaum Grain Corp. have been made by the Norris Grain Co. and the Continental Grain Co. Jas. Norris would advance for the benefit of creditors \$500,000 without and \$850,000 with the Northwestern Elvtr. The Continental would invest \$600,000 in preferred stock of the new company and would receive 51 per cent of the common stock. Of the remaining stock, 40 per cent would go to creditors and 9 per cent to present stockholders of the Rosenbaum Grain Corp. Murry Nelson, head of the creditors' com'te, presented a plan for the transfer of the Northwestern Elvtr. to the Cargill Grain Co., and the operation of the other Rosenbaum properties by the Continental. It is said that the Cargill Co. has been promised the lease of the Northwestern Elvtr. by Sept. 25, and it is understood that the Cargill Co. has offered \$100,000 cash to the creditors for possession by July 9.

The directors of the Board of Trade recommend that the members adopt the following proposed amendment to the rules which will be submitted to a ballot vote July 17: "313. The Clearing House may prescribe the qualifications of its own members. However, no person, corporation, or partnership shall become a member of the Clearing House until approved by the board. An individual may be a member of the Clearing House. A corporation may be a member of the Clearing House if two of its bona fide and active executive officers are members of the Board of Trade and have registered their memberships for the use of the corporation under the provisions of Rule 226. A partnership may be a member of the Clearing House if two of its general partners are members of the association and have registered their memberships for the use of the partnership under the provisions of Rule 226. No corporation which is a member of the Clearing House may clear securities contracts through the Clearing House."

INDIANA

Inwood, Ind.—The Inwood Elvtr. Co. is being repainted with aluminum.—L.

Grabill, Ind.—The Graybill Milling & Grain Co. has purchased a Sidney Corn Sheller.

Odon, Ind.—The Odon Milling Co. has installed a truck hoist and rebuilt its drive shed.—H. H.

Montpelier, Ind.—The Hoosier Grain & Supply Co. has installed a Sidney Special Feed Mixer.

Cromwell, Ind.—The Cromwell Feed Co. is installing a new Kelly Duplex Feed Mixer with motor drive.

LaPaz, Ind.—LaPaz Grain Co. is installing considerable new equipment. Chris Wickey is supervising the work.—L.

Atlanta, Ind.—The G. G. Davis elevator is being remodeled; new drag, leg and dump for handling corn is being installed.—L.

Jackson, Ind.—A new truck scale is being installed in the G. G. Davis elevator at this point.—L.

Indianapolis, Ind.—O. P. Deluse, of the Lew Hill Grain Co., has recovered from his recent illness of several months.

Michigantown, Ind.—The Davis Grain Co. has built a new brick office, making a large, attractive place to transact business.—L.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Raber Co-op. Co., Raber, Ind., and the Tell City Flouring Mills, Tell City, Ind., are the latest additions to the membership of the Indiana Grain Dealers' Ass'n.

Waterloo, Ind.—The Waterloo Mills are erecting an addition, 16x28 feet, giving the plant 6,000 bus. additional storage room and including a grain dump for trucks and wagons. New grain handling machinery is also being installed. Pliny Grats is the owner of the mill.

Hogeland, Ind.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. recently burned out the hammer mill motor, due to a mechanical break-down of rotor.—L.

Petersburg, Ind.—The Petersburg Milling & Grain Co. is installing a new electric driven McMillin Truck Hoist and dump in its elevator. It is also installing electric lights.—H. H.

New Haven, Ind.—New Haven-Thurman Equity Exchange is making extensive repairs to the building, a new concrete slab basement and stronger supports to bins being among the improvements.—L.

New Harmony, Ind.—The Ford Milling Co.'s plant has been purchased by N. E. Morris, of Crossville, Ill., who operates elevators at Crossville and Mt. Vernon. This plant will be operated as a wheat buying station for the Iglehearts of Evansville.—H. H.

IOWA

Primghar, Ia.—The Farmers Mutual Co-op. Co. awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for painting its elevator.

Pomeroy, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. had the T. E. Ibberson Co. install a new head drive and make other repairs in its plant.

Middletown, Ia.—A 20-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale with 20x9-foot platform is being installed at the office of the Middletown Co-op. Elvtr. Co.—Carl Smith, mgr.

Sioux City, Ia.—Freeman Bradford, sec'y of the Sioux City Grain Exchange, was recently re-elected on the executive com'te of the Sioux City Traffic Bureau.—Art Torkelson.

St. Ansgar, Ia.—Arthur Tessman has been appointed manager of the St. Ansgar Lbr. & Grain Co.'s elevator, succeeding Willis Miller, resigned, who will return to Clear Lake.

Morningside, Ia.—Wind storm last month damaged the Morningside Elvtr. & Coal Co.'s building, owned by William Hanson; loss estimated at \$3,000.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Stanhope, Ia.—Fred Truesdale, local manager of the Quaker Oats Co.'s elevator, has resigned his position and will be succeeded by Melford Olson, who will take charge July 15.—Art Torkelson.

Royal, Ia.—Mrs. Hugh Hale, wife of Hugh Hale of Dow, Hale & Lerigo at this point, was operated on for appendicitis at Mercy Hospital, Sioux City, June 22. At last report she was doing nicely.—A. Torkelson.

Grundy Center, Ia.—The H. H. Kahl coal sheds were leased recently to J. Clyde Smith and son Dale, who operate the Smith elevator here. The coal business will be operated as the Smith Coal Co.—Art Torkelson.

Hawkeye, Ia.—A. J. Hochberger has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding W. L. Chamberlain, who resigned and now takes the second man's position formerly occupied by Herman Smith.

Keokuk, Ia.—About 200 of the 400 workers at the Hubinger Bros. corn products plant went on strike, June 25, in protest against the discharge of seven union men, but in two days' time the trouble was settled and the men back at work.

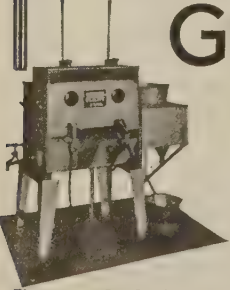
Malvern, Ia.—W. C. Good is erecting a new elevator here, having a capacity of about 10,000 bus., on the site of the old Good elevator that was destroyed by a train crash last year. The outside work has been completed and equipment is now being installed.

Dubuque, Ia.—It is reported that construction with government funds of an elevator here to hold future surplus grain is very unlikely. Some time ago Senator Murphy requested Sec'y Henry Wallace to have a study made of the possibilities of establishing such an elevator on the Mississippi here.

Blairsburg, Ia.—The C. C. Buck elevator has been sold to the North Iowa Grain Co., of Cedar Rapids, which took possession July 1. Improvements being made to the building include a new roof and general repairs and a new driveway. J. J. Weiss, manager of the elevator for the past 16 years, will be continued in that capacity for the new owners.

Highview (r. d. Webster City), Ia.—The Farmers Grain Co. recently held its annual meeting and elected Albert Koolhof as pres. and R. R. Downs sec'y. Joe Helgevoid is manager. In the year ending June 1 a total of \$179,346 in business was done, profit (net) \$5,026. A total of 411,982 bus. of grain was handled.—Art Torkelson.

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Be assured of your grades before shipping by checking with the same equipment used in terminal markets and in the U. S. Grain Inspection Departments.

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Mixers	Emerson Dockage
	Kickers

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325 W. HURON STREET
CHICAGO ILLINOIS

Malvern, Ia.—Kunce & Nelson, elevator owners, also dealers in farm implements and cars, are constructing a brick building here to be used for the display of cars and implements and also as a service station and garage.—Art Torkelson.

Des Moines, Ia.—Walter C. Berger, of Washington, Ia., has purchased controlling interest in the Des Moines Oat Products Co., which manufactures steamed rolled oats for poultry and hog feed and is installing new equipment to manufacture feeding oatmeal, pulverized whole oats, reground oat feed, oat groat flour, oat groats and steel cut oats, feeds for poultry, dairy herds and hogs. The plant has a monthly capacity of about 35 carloads of oats. The company plans this fall to manufacture a table grade rolled oats. Mr. Berger will be in charge of sales, and Carl J. Ristvedt, formerly general manager, will be in charge of grain buying and production. The plant employs 20 men when running full time.—Art Torkelson.

Hamburg, Ia.—The Good Bros. Seed & Grain Co., operating a line of 10 elevators, has dissolved partnership. C. W. Good takes the Hamburg elevator, the elevator and store at Payne, and elevators at Anderson and Hastings, the business being conducted by C. W. Good and will be known as the Good Seed & Grain Co. R. C. Good will take over the elevators at Percival, McPaul, Bartlett, Malvern and Tabor; the elevator at McFadden is being moved to Malvern to replace the one demolished by a Wabash freight train some time ago; R. C. Good's business will be known as the Good Grain Co., and will not engage in the seed business. R. C. Good expects to retain his home in Hamburg. This change in the management will make little or no difference in the conduct of the various stations.

KANSAS

Blakeman, Kan.—The Shannon Grain Co. has bot the Blakeman Equity Elvtr. here.—McC.

Spivey, Kan.—George Gano has bot the elevator at this point from Sheldon Washburn, who has gone to Oklahoma.

Great Bend, Kan.—Mrs. E. B. Burris, wife of E. B. Burris, grain buyer for the Walnut Creek Milling Co., succumbed to pneumonia late in June. Besides her husband, three children, all at home, survive her.

Protection, Kan.—Geo. E. Gano, owner of an elevator here, and D. W. Brite, owner of the Brite Elvtr., have formed a partnership for a year's duration. The two local elevators will be under the management of Mr. Brite.

Belpre, Kan.—Tom Brown has sold his interest in the Brown Grain Co. to his partner, L. H. Petit, of the L. H. Petit Grain Co., of Hutchinson. Fred Vance, of Moscow, is the new manager.

Wichita, Kan.—Joseph L. Walker, vice-pres. and general manager of the Red Star Milling Co., of this city, died at his home here on June 25 following a heart attack a few hours earlier while he was playing golf.

Hutchinson, Kan.—At the annual election of the Hutchinson Board of Trade officers were elected as follows: Pres., A. W. Estes; vice-pres., H. A. Davis; directors: C. C. Kelly, J. V. Fleming, C. D. Jennings, E. E. Shircliffe, L. P. Collingwood, C. W. Colby, Frank Summers.

Delphos, Kan.—C. W. Lord and Ted Lord, Jr., will operate their elevator here this season, which has been leased for several years to the Robinson Elvtr. Co., of Salina. C. L. Cain, manager for the past two years for the Robinson Co., will continue in charge of the elevator.

Plainville, Kan.—W. A. Wilmoth, manager of the Plainville Mill & Elvtr. Co., disappeared recently while on a trip to the country presumably to collect bills. The following day his abandoned car was found southeast of town. His accounts have been gone over by an auditor and found to be in order. At last report, efforts to locate him have been fruitless.

Lucas, Kan.—Early in the morning of June 25 Mansfield Elvtr. No. 2 burned, together with 10,000 bus. of wheat. The fire was believed to have been caused by a motor that was damaged by one of the recent dust storms.

Mercier, Kan.—W. J. Lowe, who operates an elevator on the Rock Island at Horton, Kan., has leased the elevator here from the Mercier Grain Co. and will change the name to the W. J. Lowe Grain Co., and will transact all business at the Horton office. Paul Lowe, a nephew of W. J. Lowe, will operate the Mercier elevator.

KENTUCKY

Louisville, Ky.—C. L. Jewell & Sons have been incorporated by Arnold B. Collins, Grace J. Collins, and E. W. Vogedes to do a grain, feed and seed business.

Louisville, Ky.—Fred (Buzz) Borries, Jr., son of Fred Borries, pres. Ballard & Ballard Co., graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, June 6. He received the sword of the Navy Athletic Ass'n as the best all around athlete of the year. Borries has more "N" stars won in competition against the Army, than any athlete who ever attended Navy, having won a total of five. He has received his commission as an ensign in the navy. No other midshipman in the history of Annapolis has ever won five stars, with the result that he will go down in the organization's history as its all-time star.—A. W. W.

LOUISIANA

Opelousas, La.—John F. Brown, head of the Brown Maid Feed Mills here, contemplates enlarging present manufacturing facilities.

New Orleans, La.—A woman driving an auto in the heart of the city ran thru a red light and struck the car of P. L. Thompson, head of P. L. Thompson & Co., whose car was overturned, severely bruising and shaking up Mr. Thompson, who was lucky to escape with his life.

MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—A bankruptcy petition has been filed in U. S. District Court by Edwin S. and Egil Steen, grain dealers, assets being given as \$183,558 and liabilities \$152,914.

Baltimore, Md.—A sudden heart attack, on June 20, proved fatal to George S. Jackson, formerly head of the Barnes-Jackson Grain Corp., now out of business, and a past pres. of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce. At the time of his death, Mr. Jackson, who was 68 years of age, was a director of the Mercantile Trust Co., of this city, and other financial institutions. During the World War he served as vice-pres. of the U. S. Grain Corp. He was also a member of the Allied Food Commission in 1918, under Herbert Hoover, and in 1921 served as a member of the U. S. Food Commission for the relief of Central and Eastern Europe.

MICHIGAN

Hillsdale, Mich.—F. W. Stock & Sons are erecting a new three-story building on their property between the elevators and the railroad tracks, to be used to mix a grain by-product and to clean sacks. The structure will be 25x80 feet, of building tile. Equipment will be installed for manufacturing what is now a waste product from the wheat into an animal feed.

Charlotte, Mich.—The Minor Walton Bean Co., of Grand Rapids, which some time ago purchased the Shepherd grain and bean elevator here, has leased the old Belden & Co. elevator. Additions are being made to the Shepherd elevator and if it proves to be sufficient for this year's crop, the Belden elevator may not be opened at present. The company has already handled 100 carloads of beans here this season.

Alma, Mich.—Harold Ludwick, manager of the Michigan Co-op. Elvtr., formerly the Alma Roller Mills, demanded an examination when arraigned before the justice on an embezzlement charge. He was released on \$1,000 bond, with examination date set. Ludwick was taken into custody on complaint of the elevator company officials, who alleged he had used \$736 of company funds for his own use. Ludwick denied the charge.

Dowagiac, Mich.—The Dowagiac Farmers Co-op. Co. has installed a Blue Streak Senior Corn Cutter.

Lansing, Mich.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Michigan Elvtr. Exchange will be held at the Michigan State College Union Bldg. Thursday, July 11. The annual complimentary luncheon with stockholders, friends and shippers will follow at 12:30 at the Union Bldg. About 700 people are expected at the luncheon. The principal speaker will be Strickland Gillilan, of Washington, D. C.

MINNESOTA

Madison, Minn.—The Madison Milling Co. has just installed a new diesel engine to replace its steam unit.

Littlefork, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here is being repaired and improved in preparation for the coming crop.

Roscoe, Minn.—The Cargill Elvtr. Co. at this point is reroofing and painting its elevator. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.



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Lakefield, Minn.—A 15-ton truck scale with a concrete base and a six-foot scale pit has been installed by the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n.

Springfield, Minn.—A new 20,000-pound scale has been installed at the Springfield Milling Co.'s elevator, and the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator and feed house has been moved and repaired.

Hancock, Minn.—The Charles Welsh grain elevator here is being repaired, including installation of new dump scales, a large pit and raising the bins. The Cargill Grain Co. is also repairing its elevator.

Ashby, Minn.—The Ashby Farmers Elvtr. Co. has contracted with the T. E. Ibberson Co. for the installation of a 20-ton, 26-foot scale along with other repairs that will be made here. A Strong-Scott Dump will be used.

Donnelly, Minn.—Farmers Elvtr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators: L. G. Kloos, Olaf Graff, Henry Plees, L. F. Brandt, C. C. Ersted, M. L. Strand and A. H. Meyr; to handle grain on the co-operative plan.

Duluth, Minn.—On June 29 a joint meeting of the board of grain appeals of Minneapolis and Duluth was held in this city, for the purpose of establishing grades, for the coming crop year, on all grains subject to state inspection.

Kiester, Minn.—J. A. Johnson, successful manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here for the past 17 years, resigned recently, effective July 1, on which date he became manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Blue Earth, Minn., succeeding a manager who had served that company 21 years.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

It is reported that Julian Seim and William Dinham, who recently resigned their positions with the Benson-Quinn Co., contemplate going into the grain business on their own account.

Minneapolis, Minn.—L. Dreyfus & Co. has transferred Peter Doyme from its Duluth office to its offices in this city, now headquarters. Mr. Doyme, before going to Duluth, was office manager for Dreyfus at Portland, Ore.

Ralph Little, grain broker of this city, was killed in an auto accident near Brainerd, Minn., June 27. Mr. Little, who was 54 years of age, was vice-pres. of the Victoria Elvtr. Co., an officer of the Rex Grain Co., Davenport, Ia., a member of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce and the Chicago Board of Trade.

The Northwest Country Elvtr. Ass'n held a meeting on June 26 at its headquarters in this city, at which time M. R. Devaney, of this city, was elected pres.; J. R. McCabe, Jr., vice-pres. and treas., and Ray B. Bowden executive sec'y. Directors were named as follows: F. P. Heffelfinger, Walter Gooch, A. C. Andrews, George K. Labatt, Howard I. McMillan and Albert H. Thompson.

The directors of the Chamber of Commerce on June 25 adopted a rule requiring the pan ticket with grain sold on the floor to show the intrastate and the interstate rates from point of origin to Minneapolis, effective on shipments made after June 30, where the intrastate is less than the interstate rate. Also that the buyer fob Minneapolis is entitled to tonnage carrying the current proportional rate outbound from Minneapolis.

MISSOURI

Kansas City, Mo.—The lease of the 750,000-bu. elevator formerly known as the Alton, owned by the Chicago & Alton Railroad and formerly operated by Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., has been taken over by the Mid-Continent Grain Co. The elevator will be known as the Mid-Continental Elvtr.

Stanberry, Mo.—We will build a new approach to our elevator this summer.—A. P. Laughlin, Farmers Exchange.

Springfield, Mo.—We have purchased the stock and equipment of the Springfield plant of the Missouri Rural Relief & Reconstruction Commission.—Lipscomb Grain & Seed Co., Inc.

Emma, Mo.—The Emma Co-op. Elvtr. Co. installed a 7½-h.p. totally enclosed, fan-cooled motor with its new elevator head drive recently installed (as previously reported), and also put in self-aligning roller bearings on the head shaft.

Brookfield, Mo.—C. B. Talbott, owner and operator of an elevator at Wheeling, is making arrangements to remove to Brookfield. He has leased ground from the Burlington Railroad here, on which to erect an elevator, and will buy all kinds of grain and seed.

St. Louis, Mo.—Altho discussion is still going on regarding the proposed municipal elevator on the river front, as reported in the June 12 Journals, no definite agreement has been reached. No private concern has as yet agreed to a lease on the provisions desired in order to make the project self-liquidating.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Saxony Mills recently experienced an explosion in its first break rolls. Mr. Rabold, the plant superintendent, after a very thoro investigation with his engineering staff, concluded that explosion was caused by static electricity. Metal could not be blamed in this case because an efficient electro-magnet is at head of this roll. Steps have been taken to install a complete grounding system so as to prevent the building up of static charges.—H. H.

Versailles, Mo.—It is expected that construction will start soon on a new elevator for the M. F. A. Co-op. Ass'n. The present elevator building has been acquired by the Versailles Flour & Feed Co., who will move in as soon as it is vacated. In the meantime the M. F. A. will conduct its business in the Jim Muir and C. E. Willson buildings, the co-op. ass'n having purchased the former property and will lease the land between it and the Willson building, the land being owned by the Rock Island R. R.

MONTANA

Malta, Mont.—The St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point burned late in June; loss, \$30,000.

Gildford, Mont.—The elevator owned by the International Elvtr. Co. at this station will be motorized. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

Gildford, Mont.—The St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co. has awarded the contract to the T. Ibberson Co. for a 30,000-bu. cribbed elevator, with head drives and 20-ton scales.

Gallatin, Mont.—The St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co. is installing a 15-ton Fairbanks Dump Scale and making general repairs to its elevator. T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

Missoula, Mont.—The Montana Flour Mills Co. completed the reconditioning and re-equipping of its plant here, bot some time ago from the Northern Flour Mills Co., as reported previously in the Journals, and started operation in June. The company also built or purchased five grain elevators during the past month.

Chinook, Mont.—The St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co. has awarded a contract for rebuilding its elevator at this point that burned June 1, as reported in the Journals, to the T. E. Ibberson Co. The elevator, which will have a capacity of 30,000 bus., will be of cribbed construction, and the equipment will include 20-ton scales and head drive.

Malta, Mont.—Hugo H. Johnson, formerly of Glasgow, has taken over the management of the Imperial Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, succeeding B. P. Bushnell, who recently resigned.

NEBRASKA

Ong, Neb.—Harry White bot the Farmers Union elevator here on June 22.

Ong, Neb.—The Crittenden Grain Co.'s elevator at this point has been purchased by William Brinegar, formerly of Carlton.

Dixon, Neb.—The Crowell Elvtr. Co., of Omaha, has purchased the elevator at this station formerly owned by the Farmers Union.

Anselmo, Neb.—John R. Jirdon, of Morrill, Neb., has purchased the Crittenden Grain Co.'s elevators at this point, at Merna and Broken Bow, Neb.—McC.

Funk, Neb.—George Rydlund, manager of the Funk Grain & Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, has resigned and has taken over the management of the Crowell Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Inland, Neb.—A. M. Brookings, of Hastings, has purchased the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point and will operate it in connection with his other elevator here on the Northwestern Railroad right-of-way.

Omaha, Neb.—L. H. Fairchild has been appointed district sales manager of the Omaha branch of Allied Mills, Inc., to succeed John L. Richardson, who has been transferred to Ft. Wayne, Ind., as advertising manager.

Ashland, Neb.—It is reported that B. C. Christopher, of Kansas City, has leased for one year the Farmers Union Elvtr. here and plans to operate on a share basis with a cash guaranty. The farmers will continue to operate the mill and accessories.

Harvard, Neb.—The old Udpick elevator here has been leased and is being repaired and re-roofed preparatory to re-opening. The new firm will be known as the Harvard Grain Co. and will buy grain for a Kansas City company. F. W. Dick, of Hastings, will be manager.

Allen, Neb.—We have purchased the Fay J. Clough elevators located at Allen.—Holmquist Grain & Lbr. Co., Oakland, Neb. [Another report states that the houses are being repaired and some new equipment installed in readiness for the new crop, and that Roy Heliker will have charge of the elevators for the new owners.]

Osmond, Neb.—The north part of the Coleson-Holmquist elevator has been given a new foundation as rats had undermined the old foundation to such an extent that it became necessary to replace it. The former 10-ton scale has also been replaced by one of 20-ton capacity and the platform enlarged from 8x16 to 9x21 feet, to accommodate the modern large-size truck.

NEW ENGLAND

Boston, Mass.—Funeral services for William H. Morton, a retired grain and hay dealer and former member of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange, were held July 1, at Plymouth, Mass. He died June 28.—L. V. S.

Danbury, Conn.—The Cutler Co., which operates 130 chain feed stores, is reported to have bot the Benjamin Grain Co., which has been operated here for 50 years by F. C. Benjamin. New storage buildings will be erected.

Boston, Mass.—William D. Fuller came home late in June. The register at the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange shows, for his address, "The World." Fuller was one of the most successful grain men in the New England territory, reaped handsome profits and, in 1925, retired, since which time he has been living temporarily in about every civilized quarter of the globe. With Mrs. Fuller, he arrived from Mediterranean ports, after living in Leghorn for a year and having sojourned in Belgium and England.—L. V. S.

NEW YORK

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Checkerboard Elvtr. Co. has opened a new office in this city, managed by Anger Armstrong.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The terminal elevator and feed plant recently purchased by the McConnell Grain Corp. is being remodeled, including installation of individual direct motor drives, replacing shafting and belts.

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Buffalo, N. Y.—One of the units of the St. Joseph, Mo., mill of the Commander-Larabee Corp. is being moved to this city to increase the capacity of the company's local mill, which will then have a daily output of 3,500 barrels.

New York, N. Y.—Members of the Produce Exchange recently presented ex-Pres. Samuel Knighton with a silver tea service and a gold watch in recognition of his eight years of service to the exchange, the last three of which were as pres.

Albany, N. Y.—About 40 employes of the Cargill Grain Co., which leases the city elevator here, recently went on strike and are reported to have formed a Grain & Elevator Employees Union. They expressed intention of affiliating with the International Longshoremen's Ass'n. Later the strike was ended amicably.

New York, N. Y.—Trading in tallow futures on the Produce Exchange started June 26, the first transaction being a sale of one contract for September delivery at 6.6 cents a pound. A contract calls for "one tank car of 60,000 pounds of tallow entirely of animal fat, untreated and unbleached, and of good merchantable quality."

NORTH DAKOTA

Lisbon, N. D.—N. P. Knutson is the new manager of the Monarch Elvtr. Co.'s local elevator.

McVillie, N. D.—It is reported that M. F. Swanston, of Michigan, N. D., will open an elevator here this month.

Ayr, N. D.—A double distributor and other repairs will be a part of the work done here at the International Elvtr. Co.'s elevator by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Willow City, N. D.—Guy T. Bohan, Sr., manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, died unexpectedly in Chicago, late in June, while visiting relatives and friends.

Parkhurst (Jamestown p. o.), N. D.—Farmers and land-owners of this vicinity have started a movement to build a grain elevator for this point to replace the one destroyed by fire.

Wahpeton, N. D.—The new elevator of the Monarch Elvtr. Co., being constructed on the location of the former house, is about completed. It is 28x30x65 feet and has a capacity of 25,000 bus.

Portland, N. D.—Daniel Mogdalen has been appointed manager of the Monarch Elvtr. Co.'s local elevator, coming from Hillsboro where he has been second man at the Equity Elvtr. for two years.

Granville, N. D.—R. L. Richardson, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here that burned in May, is reported to have purchased the grain warehouse known as the Murphy Independent Elvtr.

Benedict, N. D.—Plans are being made to rebuild at once the Benedict Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator that burned late in May, as previously reported, so that it may be ready for use this fall.

Gladstone, N. D.—Stockholders of the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. are planning construction of an elevator here. The company now occupies the old Gladstone Grain Co.'s building. John J. Loh is local manager.

Argusville, N. D.—The National-Atlas Elvtr. Co. has started construction of a new 40,000-bu. elevator to replace its fire loss of May 9. The elevator will have 16 bins, one leg, and be iron-clad. Power will be furnished by an engine. T. E. Ibberson has the contract.

Cando, N. D.—Louis Gjere has bot the former Imperial Elvtr. Co.'s property here and will again engage in the grain business at Cando, where he lost an elevator by fire several years ago, since which time he has owned and operated an elevator at Hatton, which he recently sold, as reported in the Journal's last number. Mr. Gjere has bot an elevator at Knox, which he will raze and move to this city and will also make improvements on the local house recently purchased.

Sherwood, N. D.—The elevator of the Sherwood Grain Co. (Riebe Grain Co., of Minneapolis, proprietor) that burned June 12, as reported in the Journals last number, contained at the time of the fire from eight to nine carloads of grain, mostly wheat, some of it government seed. The company's books and records, which were in the safe, were recovered intact. The St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co.'s elevator caught fire from exposure but the flames were put out without much damage with a chemical extinguisher.

Grand Forks, N. D.—The State Mill & Elevator Co. has made arrangements with the T. E. Ibberson Co. to install a 20-ton, 26-foot, Fairbanks Dump Scale, with Strong-Scott Dump, and build a warehouse.

OHIO

Mt. Blanchard, O.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently installed a Boss Stationary Loader.

Elery, O.—The Okolona Grain Co. has recently purchased a Sidney Kwik-Mix Feed Mixer.

New Madison, O.—New Madison Grain Co. has installed a seed cleaner furnished by the Sidney Grain Mch'y. Co.

Wilmington, O.—The Clinton Grain Co. has installed new 20-ton scales, to accommodate the larger trucks.

Castine, O.—Mail addressed to R. W. Powell at this point is returned by the post office marked "Not here."

Toledo, O.—Hiram Walker & Sons Grain Corp. opened a grain merchandising office here on June 1 with Harry W. Hudson as manager.

Toledo, O.—The grain inspection office of the Toledo Board of Trade moved into its new quarters at 516 Produce Exchange Bldg. from the Board of Trade Bldg. on June 29.

Lebanon, O.—Lewis & Drake, Inc., have about completed their new 8,500-bu. elevator that replaces a smaller house that burned last November.

Tiffin, O.—The Northwestern Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n was scheduled to hold a meeting July 10 at Meadowbrook Park, as guests of the grain dealers of Tiffin.

Akron, O.—If the city will waive setback restrictions and permit it to build up to the sidewalk line, the Quaker Oats Co. will build a warehouse addition to its local plant.

Lancaster, O.—The H. G. Roberts Co., operating elevators at Thornville and Yost Station (Thornville p. o.), O., will open an implement, hardware and farmers' supply store here early in August.

Eldorado, O.—The safe in the A. B. McClure Elvtr. Co.'s office was blown open by burglars during the night of July 5, altho a sign on the safe read, "This safe is unlocked. Here is the combination."

Yost Station (Thornville p. o.), O.—The I. Z. Shrider elevator here has been bot by the H. G. Roberts Co., which operates an elevator at Thornville, and Jack Shrider has been placed in charge as manager.

Rawson, O.—L. R. Forsythe, who has operated the elevator here during the past year, has purchased the entire plant from the owner, O. W. Cole, of Xenia. Mr. Forsythe plans to increase the line of farm merchandise and also to include commercial feeds.

Cincinnati, O.—William R. McQuillan, well known in local grain and brokerage circles, and at one time pres. of the Cincinnati Grain & Hay Exchange, has become associated with the local office of J. S. Bache & Co., and will handle stock and grain trading accounts.

Kenton, O.—It is reported that Judge Clevenger of Wilmington has found Alfred J. Gramlich, former sec'y-treas. and general manager of the W. B. Gramlich Co.'s elevator here (sold at sheriff's sale this spring), guilty of "conversion by bailee." He was charged with selling grain stored with him by farmers.

Willshire, O.—The Willshire Equity Union Exchange Co.'s elevator was sold, on June 21, by the trustee in bankruptcy, and was bot, subject to the court's approval, by a group of 17 men, consisting of farmers and a number of local business men. The price paid for the elevator here and the leasehold on the elevator at Schumm was approximately \$13,100, including all lawful liens and encumbrances. The purchasers are a group of former stockholders of the concern, which went into bankruptcy last November, since which time the elevator has been closed. As soon as the legal requirements can be adjusted, the elevator will be re-opened.

OKLAHOMA

Wagoner, Okla.—I am building a small elevator here.—J. T. Groh.

Roosevelt, Okla.—Sheldon Washburn, former owner of an elevator at Spivey, Kan., has bot an elevator here.

Duncan, Okla.—Farmers Co-op. Mill & Feed Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$3,000; incorporators: R. Jones, Earl Williams and Earl Russell.

Blair, Okla.—The Kimbell Milling Co. has purchased the Blair elevator and plans to remodel it. No new machinery will be installed until after harvest.

El Reno, Okla.—The Canadian Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s plant was badly damaged by fire Sunday afternoon, June 30, being practically destroyed; loss, estimated at \$500,000; mostly covered by insurance. The only part of the plant that escaped destruction was three steel tanks at the farthest end of the mill, the new 250,000-bu. concrete storage tanks just completed and a portion of the power plant and office. The old concrete tanks, a large steel tank and the main mill building, housing the 1,000-barrel flour mill, the corn and feed mill were all a total loss, also 37,000 bus. of grain. It is believed that the company will rebuild.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

McMinnville, Ore.—Offices of the Buchanan-Cellers Grain Co. here have recently been enlarged.

Freewater, Ore.—Farmers National Grain Corp. has finished the addition to its elevator.—F. K. H.

Lewiston, Ida.—This city has been chosen by the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n as its 1936 convention city.

Hillsboro, Ore.—The Hillsboro Feed Co. has completed some remodeling at its plant in preparation for the coming busy season.

Davenport, Wash.—The Grange Milling Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$35,000; incorporators: Irvin E. King, Fred W. Lewis and others; to engage in general flour milling.

Consign

Scouler-Bishop Grain Co.

KANSAS CITY—OMAHA



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That's a Randolph—operated by oil.

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Seattle, Wash.—J. McCormack, manager of the Seattle Grain Exchange since 1926, has resigned to take up collegiate studies at Notre Dame and teach preparatory students.—F. K. H.

Sprague, Wash.—The local interests of Kerr Gifford & Co. have been bot by Frank Jones, who has been with the company at this point for 13 years. He has been operating here as an independent buyer and warehouseman since July 1.

Redmond, Ore.—Fire [of May 24, reported in the June 12 Journals] originated on adjoining property, in a box factory. Our loss was confined to small sulphur grinding plant and a loading platform extending from our warehouse along railroad spur toward box factory.—Deschutes Grain & Feed Co.

Washtucna, Wash.—The Washtucna Grain Growers have purchased warehousing facilities both here and at McAdam (Washtucna p. o.), including four warehouses and an elevator, formerly the property of Strauss Bros. and the Sperry Mills. The warehouses are on both the O. W. R. & N. and the S. P. & S. railroads.

Sandpoint, Ida.—Raymond L. Wrights and Homer E. Woodward have leased the elevator property of the Farmers General Supply Co. and will operate under the name of the Panhandle Grain & Milling Co. Grinding and mixing of all kinds of feed will be done, a complete line of millfeeds carried, also flour and farm implements.

Caldwell, Ida.—We recently purchased the former Caldwell Equity Elvtr. property and will sell the flour mill equipment, as we do not care to engage in the business of manufacturing flour. The grain tanks, bins, etc., in connection with the elevator we are retaining intact, but at present are not buying grain. We may decide to do this later.—Edgar L. Oakes & Co.

Tacoma, Wash.—Ralph L. Johnstone, vice-pres. and manager of the Kenworthy Grain & Milling Co., with which he has been connected for 17 years, has purchased an interest in the Tacoma Feed Co., of which he will be manager, in association with its pres., William A. Farr. Roy A. Sypher, sec'y and auditor of the Kenworthy Co., will succeed Mr. Johnstone as manager for that company.

Portland, Ore.—H. H. Hauser, chief of field supervision and enforcement, Oregon P. U. C., has recently given instructions to farm co-operatives as to their responsibilities under the Oregon trucking law, having ruled that such ass'ns are not entitled to operate under farm truck exemptions and must comply with the law by securing the type of plates according to their operation. He considers them distinct from others of their membership in that they haul from the farms of their members and operate themselves.

Dodge (Pomeroy p. o.), Wash.—The new grain warehouse of the Zumwalt Warehouse Co. (described in the Apr. 10 Journals) has been completed and on July 1 Louis F. Hopkins took charge of it, having leased it and the storage houses at Zumwalt (Pomeroy p. o.) for three years from the Zumwalt Co. Robert Hopkins will have personal management of the Dodge house, and L. F. Hopkins will give his personal attention to his warehouse and the chop mill in town and supervise the work of the three warehouses, having opened an office in the Farley Bldg.

Portland, Ore.—Directors of the Grain Exchange at a meeting June 24, amended Rule XVI, Sec. 5, page 42, to include the following: "Effective with deliveries on the September (1935) option, all deliveries in regular terminal elevators shall carry transit privileges provided for in S. J. Henry's transit tariff 30-D and his rate tariff 10-H (effective July 1, 1935), which permit free delivery at Seattle, Tacoma and Astoria. Such transit shall not expire within 30 days after date of delivery on the option. The buyer at the time of taking delivery on the option, or within 30 days thereafter, shall have the privilege of demanding from the seller, registered freight bills or tonnage credit clips covering the tonnage represented by such delivery.

PENNSYLVANIA

Phoenixville, Pa.—One of the oldest landmarks in this section, known for many years as Rapp's Mill, burned at midnight, June 11; damage to machinery and contents, owned by the Eclipse Mfg. Co., about \$15,000, partly covered by insurance; loss to building, owned by the Borough of Phoenixville, \$5,000, insured. The mill, a three-story frame and stone struc-

ture, was erected over a century ago. It was later taken over by members of the Rapp family and conducted as a grist mill under that name for three generations. Ten years ago the milling business passed into the hands of the Eclipse Mfg. Co., which used the plant principally for grinding feed for farmers of the section.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Badger, S. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. has purchased the Oustad Elvtr. at this point, and will operate both plants.—McC.

Loomis, S. D.—The National-Atlas Elvtr. Co. has just had complete new iron roofs put on all its buildings here. The T. E. Ibberson Co. did the work.

Carthage, S. D.—All three firms here are making some repairs on their elevators, the Farmers Elvtr. Co., E. B. Patton and myself.—A. J. Murphy.

Armour, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, closed for a number of years, is being repaired and cleaned in preparation for receiving the new crop.

Davis, S. D.—The C. W. Derr Elvtr. has been leased to National-Atlas Elvtr. Co., and J. E. Schneiderman, manager for the past six years, has gone to Hooker, S. D.

Sisseton, S. D.—Early this month the local elevator of the Victoria Elvtr. Co. which has been closed the last two years, was re-opened, with Alfred Aronson, of Fairfax, Minn., in charge as manager.

Hooker, S. D.—J. E. Schneiderman, manager of the C. W. Derr Elvtr. at Davis, S. D., for the past six years, is managing an elevator here for his brother, Henry Schneiderman, who recently purchased it.

Centerville, S. D.—The Skotvold elevator was damaged by fire, at 9:30 a. m., June 26, to the extent of \$5,000; partly insured. It contained at the time over 1,000 bus. of wheat and smaller quantities of other grains.

Volga, S. D.—George O. Colton & Son are adding a Winter Head Drive and a Fairbanks-Morse Enclosed Motor and new belt and cups, purchased from R. R. Howell & Co., to the equipment of their elevator.

Amherst, S. D.—The St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co. will install a 15-ton, 18-foot Fairbanks Dump Scale, with dump, at its elevator at this point, as well as new foundations and other extensive repairs. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

Bancroft, S. D.—The elevator here formerly owned by Frank Hoover and Karl Clay has been taken over by George P. Sexauer & Son, of Brookings, who have remodeled it and built a new coal shed. Frank Hoover will be the manager for the present.

Aberdeen, S. D.—Joe and John Eichinger are the proprietors of the 50-barrel flour mill being erected here, the two-story structure to be completed this fall. As reported in the June 12 Journals, equipment is being moved from Melette, S. D., where the Eichingers were formerly in the milling business.

Fort Worth

The Fastest Growing Grain Market in the Southwest is the logical market for your grain.

Try any of these Fort Worth Grain and Cotton Exchange Members:

James E. Bennett & Co.

Grains, Stocks, Provisions

Smith-Ingraham Grain Co.

Domestic and Export Grains, Field Seeds

The Ft. Worth Elv. & Whsg. Co

Federally Licensed Storage, Consignments

TEXAS

Port Isabel, Tex.—Banks L. Miller is building a large storage elevator for corn at this point.

Cleburne, Tex.—Following several months' illness, L. C. Cason, grain dealer at this point for 35 years, died June 27, at the age of 61 years.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—Farwell Elvtr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$17,000; incorporators: Leo Potishman, J. W. Shillingburg and Young Davitte; mills, gins.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—Ralph Elvtr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$14,000; incorporators: Leo Potishman, J. W. Shillingburg and Young Davitte; mills, gins.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—North Plains Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$22,400; incorporators: Leo Potishman, J. W. Shillingburg and Young Davitte; mills, gins.

Harlingen, Tex.—A transfer elevator has been erected here by Banks L. Miller, who has equipped it and also his elevator at Alamo with Hess Direct Heat Driers.

Raymondville, Tex.—The Banks L. Miller Corn Co. has given a contract to the Don Webb Co. to handle dry grains in this territory, and a plant has been opened in the old Tex-Delta Marketing Co.'s shed, where a modern corn sheller, having a capacity of 150 bus. of shelled corn per hour, has been installed. The plant is equipped with moisture testing machines, also. Mr. Miller has spent \$100,000 in building two large elevators and drying plants in the valley.

UTAH

Ogden, Utah.—The death of Thomas Fred Farr, vice-pres. and manager of the Thomas Farr Feed Co., also elevator operators, occurred June 24. Mr. Farr, who was 49 years of age, had been ill for a year.

Ogden, Utah.—A two-day conference was held late in June by 21 grain buyers and elevator operators of the Globe Grain & Milling Co. in this state and in Idaho, with V. P. Campbell, manager for the company here.

Ogden, Utah.—The annual meeting election of the Ogden Grain Exchange, held June 27, resulted as follows: Pres., W. A. Talbott; vice-pres., H. M. Blackhurst, of Salt Lake; sec'y, Lloyd Stone (re-elected). Directors, besides the officers: V. P. Campbell, P. M. Thompson, Gov. Henry H. Blood, J. J. Neville, P. J. Farrell and Warner Arthur.

WISCONSIN

Waupun, Wis.—Will Giebink has completed a feed mill and warehouse here. A hammer mill and feed mixer have been installed.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Froedtert Grain & Malting Co. has issued 60,000 shares of preferred stock at \$15.75 a share. The company will use the money to increase its working capital.

Menominee Falls, Wis.—A branch warehouse has been opened here by William G. Slugg, prominent grain and feed man of Milwaukee, and Richard Noonan has been made manager of the branch.

Antigo, Wis.—The Antigo Flour & Feed Co., Jake Hunter, proprietor, has under construction a new warehouse, 45x88 feet, one story, with deep basement opening on ground level at the north, of brick construction.

Galesville, Wis.—The 200-barrel plant of the Galesville Mill Co. has been re-opened, under the management of Robert Dobie, an experienced miller, and a full line of rye products and buckwheat flour will be manufactured.

Forest Junction, Wis.—We have enlarged our storage capacity by 5,000 bus. and the total is now 15,000 bus. The handling capacity was increased by 700 bus. per hour. We installed new machinery including Hart-Carter Cleaner, head drive, Richardson Automatic Scale, hopper scale, Hall Distributor, new buckets and man-

To promote the use of soybean oil paint Fred W. Sargent, pres. of the C. & N. W., specified that paint for his farm buildings near Mount Vernon, Ia., and is furnishing free of charge soybean oil paint for two school houses. Mr. Sargent grows soybeans on his farms.

Books Received

MONEY, What it is, is the topic of the July issue of the *Economic Focus*, in which Thomas Temple Hoyne effectively disposes of financial fictions, pointing out that Uncle Sam's money is now perfectly sound, each paper dollar in circulation having behind it \$1.50 in gold. Sent gratis to Journal readers on application to Mitchell, Hutchins & Co., Chicago, Ill.

ILLINOIS SEED AND WEED CONTROL LAWS records the Illinois laws on agricultural seeds, gives instructions on labeling, definitions, and sampling, repeats the Noxious Weed Law approved in 1931, shows photographs of noxious weeds, tells how to eradicate weeds, and explains the effects of poisonous weeds on livestock. Bulletin 330 of the Illinois Department of Agriculture, Springfield, Ill. Free.

THE MILLER, London, celebrates its 60th anniversary with a Diamond Jubilee number for Apr. 22, joining in commemorating the 25th year of the reign of King George V. Many valuable contributions are published in the Jubilee number, such as "Sixty Years of Wheat Growing," by Sir John E. Russell, director of the famed Rothamsted Experimental Station; "Sixty Years of Cereal Chemistry," "War-Time Control of Breadstuffs" and "Development of Flour Mill Machinery During the Past Sixty Years."

ALMANAC and Year Book of the breadstuffs industries is a valuable compilation for reference in the grain and mill office, listing trade ass'ns, giving government regulations, state feedingstuff laws, trade rules, world's import duties on cereals, contract grades of the exchanges, statistics of production, import and export, location and capacity of mills and the capacities of each of the terminal grain elevators, market movements and prices. Paper, 88 pages 10½x14; by the Miller Publishing Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

SHIPMENT OF GRAIN and Grain Products from Chicago. Every factor affecting the grain movement from Chicago has been analyzed, particularly exports and domestic consumption as well as transportation rates from Chicago and thru competing markets and the use of transit balances. This study is well worth reading by anyone desiring a comprehensive knowledge of the conditions that make a grain market, particularly that of Chicago. The authors, Edward A. Duddy and David A. Revzan, have been indefatigable in their accumulation and co-ordinated presentation of data, in 38 pages of the *Journal of Business* of the University of Chicago for April. The University of Chicago Press, \$1.25.

CANADIAN TRADE INDEX completely fills the need of an authoritative directory of products manufactured in Canada and the names of the firms making them. Owing to the detailed classification of the index purchasers are in position to get in direct contact with manufacturers of the goods desired. An export section gives details of government services, export procedure, costs, financing. Helpful in plan-

ning sales campaigns, revising mailing lists, finding new prospects. To purchasing agents the book instantly shows head office of any concern, branch offices and cable address. The 1935 edition just issued contains over 300 additional new manufacturers, and thousands of changes, over 9,000 firms being listed, making the 842-page volume valuable to firms desiring to market their product in Canada. Published by the Canadian Manufacturers Ass'n, Toronto, Ont.; price, \$8.

PROTECTING ELEVATORS FROM TERMITES' RAVAGES! The report of the California Termite Investigation Committee, prepared by Charles A. Kofoid and five assistants, outlines several tested methods of protecting wooden grain elevators against the ravages of the devastating termite, that silent subterranean enemy of mankind whose front-line of attack is being rapidly advanced to the Canadian Border, North Dakota today being the only state immune from its unseen habitation. Wood rot, the text points out, is usually blamed for the disintegration of wooden structures, whereas the unseen borings of some of the innumerable species of termites and their spreading of fungi is responsible. Wood preservatives and certain fumigants are some of the means of halting the advances of the termite, the presence of which is tedious though not too difficult to determine. All wood NOT correctly treated with preservatives, the authoritative texts point out, should be kept away from contact with the ground. Where contact ALREADY exists such wood should be impregnated with materials of known value. Concrete foundations rising well above the ground level, constantly watched for termite tunnels, are a recommended precaution against complete loss of a wood elevator once these tiny borers take up their abode within the wood. Published by the University of California Press (795 pages, \$5 plus carriage).

PRICE RANGE AND VOLUME, Their Relationship in Grain Futures Trading on the Chicago Board of Trade, has been carefully studied by Paul Mehl of the Grain Futures Administration, and his conclusions have been published in a mimeograph, with charts. He finds that the larger volume of trading the greater is the price range. Larger volumes are accompanied by larger net changes in the closing price. The author refrains from pointing out whether rising or falling markets are indicated by the volumes; but other observers have noted that larger transactions without correspondingly larger range for the day indicate continued movement in that direction; and, conversely, that an excessive range without correspondingly heavier volume indicates that the price movement in that direction has exhausted itself. Issued by the Grain Futures Administration, Washington, D. C.

Corn-Hog benefits amounting to \$297,342,177 had been paid up to June 29; and the A. A. A. announced July 1 that payments on the 1935 program would begin in three weeks. These payments are not, as many suppose, a gift from the federal government. They are a refund to the farmer of the tax that the processor has deducted from the price paid the farmer for his animals, less the cost of maintaining the bureaucracy employed to collect and distribute.

Crop Reduction Wrong Policy?

Sec'y Wallace told the House appropriations sub-com'te: "We have reached the conclusion, therefore, that it is exceedingly important, from the standpoint of giving a greater income to agriculture, that there should be definitely an increased output on the part of industry. . . . But it is also essential in turning out an increased quantity of goods that the price be such as will move the goods."

The secretary explained that the farm program was an attempt to attain parity prices, but that "with the powers as now existing, it is doubtful if you could use a processing tax fully and attain parity, for the closer you get to parity, the smaller the processing tax is and, therefore, the less incentive you can give the farmer to hold down production." He agreed the tax must be supplemented in order to attain complete parity.

"We have reached the conclusion that further action along the line of reducing production will not greatly increase the farmer's share in the national income."

The total wheat area for harvest this year in 26 countries is estimated at about 190,954,000 acres, compared with 185,276,000 acres in 1934, and with 191,132,000 acres in 1933, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in its June 1 report on world wheat prospects.

Motorized Reducers for Elevator Head Drives

In order to meet the growing demand for still greater compactness and economy in self-contained enclosed speed reducing units, Link-Belt Company has developed a new line of motorized helical gear reducers, an outstanding feature of which is the unusual accessibility of the motor and the high speed gears. Sectional view is shown in figure 1.

The new motorized reducers embody the advantage of not requiring a motor base plate or a high-speed shaft coupling, and as the motor forms an integral part of the reducer, the proper alignment of motor shaft is definitely assured at all times.

The gears are of the helical type, accurately cut from heat-treated alloy steel. Anti-friction bearings are used thruout. A rigid support is provided for both motor and reducer by the gray iron oil-tight housing, from which leakage of oil is prevented by a seal. The turned and fitted joint of the casing permits the easy removal of the motor without disturbing the alignment of the motor and reducer housing assembly. Last, but not least, there is an economy in first cost.

The customary arrangement for elevator drives is shown in Fig. 2. A Link-Belt "RC" Type Roller Chain in an oil-retaining casing or guard provides the final reduction in speed, to the elevator head shaft. When preferred, however, the motorized reducer may be coupled direct to the head shaft. The overall efficiency of either type of reduction runs well over 95%.

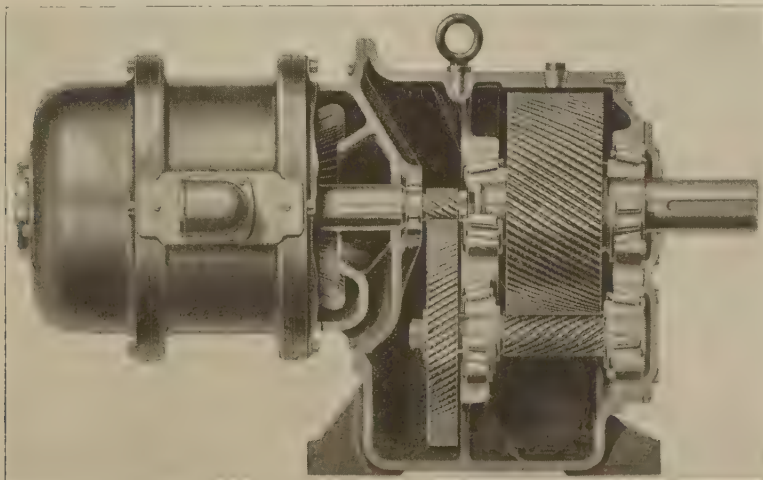


Fig. 1. Motorized Helical Gear Speed Reducer.

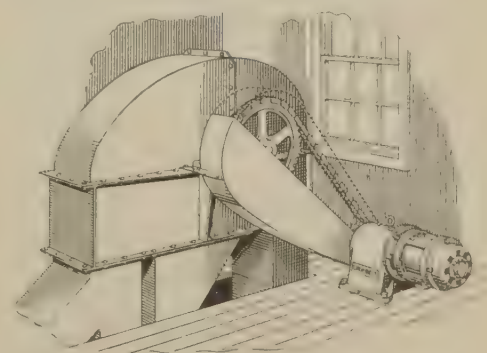


Fig. 2. Link-Belt Roller Chain Speed Reduction.

Field Seeds

Eugene, Ore.—A seed cleaner has been installed by the Oregon Feed & Seed Co.

Moorhead, Minn.—The erection of a storehouse here is contemplated by Newday Seeds, Inc., of Fargo, N. D.

Chicago, Ill.—Mrs. S. F. Leonard, mother of John C. and Edward S. Leonard of the Leonard Seed Co., died on June 26.

Thief River Falls, Minn.—The handling of seed has been discontinued by Geo. Winter, manager of the Winter Feed and Seed Store.

Klamath Falls, Ore.—Klamath Seed Co. plans remodeling its seed house this summer. A new model seed cleaner has been purchased.

Moscow, Ida.—Additional cleaning equipment is being installed in the recently enlarged seed warehouse of the Crites-Moscow Growers Ass'n.

Keokuk, Ia.—Judgment was given for defendant, Northwestern Seed Co., in the suit brought by plaintiff, W. A. Simpson Co., for alleged breach of contract.

Evansville, Ind.—Elmer J. Graf, sec'y of the Ohio Valley Seed Co., in this city, was married recently to Miss Dorothy Surhenry. They will reside here.—W. B. C.

Madison, Wis.—The 9th Annual Western Regional Conference of the International Crop Improvement Ass'n meets at the University of Wisconsin, July 26-27.

Manhattan, Kan.—The Central States Seed Co. has been organized by E. B. Wells and L. W. Fielding, to succeed Fielding & Stephenson, and deal in grass and field seeds and popcorn.

Albany, Ore.—A large warehouse, for which complete handling and processing equipment for seed rye grass, alsike and vetches has been purchased, has been leased by Murphy Seed Store.

Twin Falls, Ida.—Pneumatic elevators, gravity cleaners and other seed handling machinery are being installed in the Hazelton warehouse of the Southern Idaho Bean Growers Ass'n during remodeling operations.

Lewiston, Ida.—Under construction for Mark Means Co. is a new 56x120 ft. seed warehouse, expected to be later enlarged to 56x200 ft. The main building is reinforced concrete. The 15,000 bus. of bulk bin storage is of cribbing. Several seed cleaners are being installed.

More than 1,800 lots of seed from drouth-resistant plants brought back from Turkestan by plant hunters of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, are now growing in the plant reserve stations established last year by the Department. Additional lots of seed have recently arrived from Manchuria and Mongolia, and still other valuable shipments are expected after the expedition, now working on the edge of the Gobi Desert, has had an opportunity to harvest the seeds, which will ripen this fall.

Washington, D. C.—As reported to June 22, the total sales to farmers of seeds by the Seed Conservation Com'te of the F. E. R. A. include about 1,700,000 bus. of seed wheat, 2,850,000 bus. of seed oats, 600,000 bus. of malting barley, 175,000 bus. of feed barley seed, 100,000 bus. of seed flax and 1,000,000 pounds of grain sorghum seeds. Fifty thousand bushels of seed oats and seed barley reserves remaining in South Dakota were turned over to the South Dakota Rural Rehabilitation Corporation and Wind Erosion Control Com'te for similar use in warding off return of damaging dust storms.

St. Paul, Minn.—Farm Holiday Ass'n leaders from three states met here recently to consider petitioning the Farm Credit Administration for the privilege of paying of seed loans with wheat instead of cash. The loans fall due Sept. 1.

Evansville, Ind.—The Southwestern Indiana Wheat Improvement Ass'n has announced the names of 170 premium wheat growers in southwestern Indiana who have qualified for the 3c per bu. premium offered by the Ass'n.—W. B. C.

Ignacio, Cal.—The seed growing department of the California Packing Corp. is testing several varieties of soybeans, also several varieties of flax and sesame seed, at its farm here, with a view to increased production of oil bearing seed crops in California during the next few years.

Winchester, Ky.—Members of the Kentucky Bluegrass Seed Growers' Co-operative Marketing Ass'n will receive an aggregate of 80 cents a bushel on their 1934 crop of 150,000 bus., according to an announcement by the seed pool. Second and third payments of 20 cents and 10 cents, respectively, are being received.—A. W. W.

Portland, Ore.—A second season grass nursery is being sponsored here by the Agricultural com'te of the Damascus grange. It is found that some of the grasses not ordinarily used are giving the best results; tall meadow grasses Chewings fescue being among the best. Heavy crops of crimson clover are being grown in various sections for seed, soil improvement and early pasture. Another unusual grass grown by the Redland grange was one that starts very slow the first year, but the second year makes a phenomenal growth. Other varieties were meadow foxtail and English rye grass.—F. K. H.

Alfalfa snout beetles, a race of wingless females have become well-established, according to Charles E. Palm of the state college of agriculture, in the vicinity of Oswego and in bordering areas along the southern and eastern shores of Lake Ontario, in New York. Within the present-known infested region, several fields of alfalfa and clover have been completely destroyed, and others are suffering severe injury. The adults do not spread rapidly over long distances because they have no wings; but they increase rapidly in numbers because succeeding generations of females are self-fertile.

Seed Verification Conference

The annual conference of the Seed Verification Service was held Tuesday morning, June 25, at Columbus, O., during the annual convention of the American Seed Trade Ass'n.

Reports showed that the 86 dealers enrolled, the largest number in the history of the service, had broken all records in the volume of seed verified, verifying the origin of nearly 2,000 cars of alfalfa and over 500 cars of red clover seed during the 10 months ending May 30. The verified volume of alfalfa seed equaled 83.5% of the U. S. production in 1934.

No changes in the Seed Verification Service are contemplated for the 1935-36 season. Old as well as new dealers must file applications for enrollment before Sept. 1.

Processing taxes collected to June 1 totaled \$866,695,000 the AAA reported July 6.

Southern Seedsmen Favor Uniform Seed Law

Favoring establishment of a uniform seed law, which would simplify the seed business and protect the buyer of field and flower seeds, the Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n brought to a close its 3-day, 17th annual convention at the Brown Hotel, Louisville, Ky., held June 20-22.

Pres. W. P. Bunton, Louisville, presided at all business sessions.

Pres. Bunton's address welcomed the seedsmen to Louisville.

Sec'y-Treas. Frank S. Love, Jacksonville, Fla., met with approval of his annual field report.

A. J. Biggio, Dallas, Tex., chairman of the membership com'te, at the opening of the second session recommended the following for membership: Freeman-Langston Co., Oklahoma City; Robert M. Harper, Martindale, Tex.; Martin-Lane Co., Vernon, Tex.; Frank O'Bannon, Claremore, Okla.; Peter Peerbolte Co., Chicago; Northrup, King & Co., Minneapolis; Barrow-Agee Laboratories, Memphis; Athens Seed Co., Athens, Ga.; Ben Fish, Santa Barbara, Cal.; Hector Supply Co., Miami, Fla.; To-Bacco By-Products & Chemical Co., Louisville, Ky.; Saier Seed Co., Diamondale, Mich.; W. H. Thomson, Lloyd, Fla.; Chilton County Exchange, Clanton, Ala.; Cayce-Yost Co., Hopkinsville, Ky.; Job P. Wyatt & Sons Co., Raleigh, N. C.; Swift & Co., New Orleans, La.; F. J. Sattler, Monticello, Fla.; Lowell Mfg. Co., Lowell, Mich.; R. A. Haven, Santa Ana, Cal.

LANE WILSON, Shreveport, La., led the discussion on price list differentials, declaring: "The attempt to secure the co-operation of growers and jobbers in establishing suitable differentials on wholesale price lists did not originate with the code, nor do we feel that it should die with N. R. A. Jobbers who are not growers are bound to secure sufficient price differentials to cover the cost of selling small lots to retail stores if they stay in business. Jobbers find sufficient price differentials as necessary as does the retail store. Overhead must be collected from the customer."

Others favored maintenance of price differentials by individual firms.

SECY LOVE said: "A customer who buys a couple of carloads of one seed, and only a few pounds of some other, can hardly be denied the jobber's price on everything he buys."

WM. P. WOOD, Richmond, Va.: "I feel it is practically impossible to define who is and who is not a jobber. Definition should be left to state seed ass'ns, who can pick out the jobbers."

LANE WILSON: "I move that the pres. of the Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, with the co-operation of state ass'ns, appoint a com'te to file with the state ass'n sec'y's a list of jobbers in their respective states." Seconded and carried.

EUGENE D. MARTIN, Guadalupe, Cal.: "A grower's success depends upon his ability to serve well his customer. The retailer is the only outlet for the grower. To the retailer the grower owes every effort to develop new varieties and novelties that will interest the seed-buying public and increase sales."

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

FARINA, ILL.

Ging & Co., Red Top—carloads or less.

GIBSON CITY, ILL.

Noble Bros., wholesale field seeds.

PAULDING, O.

Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds. Cornell Seed Co., field and garden seeds.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA

Sioux City Seed Co., seed merchants.

Establishment of a seed-testing laboratory, under sponsorship of the Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, was freely discussed, but no decision made.

S. C. SIMPSON, Monticello, Fla., discussed *Crotalaria*, an exotic cultivated southern flower, of which there are about 630 species, at the opening of the third session. The benefits of growing *Crotalaria* are published elsewhere in this number.

REPORTS of pres'ts of state ass'ns affiliated with the Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, at the fourth session, Friday afternoon, directed attention to many successful efforts to prevent passage of harmful state legislation.

PRES. BUNTON directed attention to the uniform seed laws presented at the meeting of the American Seed Trade Ass'n a year ago, with the suggestion that copies be studied by state ass'n sec'ys.

H. H. HOBBS, Detroit, Mich.: "There were 121 seed bills introduced in the various state legislatures this spring. They range from all sorts of taxation, certification, and complete power of revocation of license in the hands of a single individual, to such things as filing of a \$1,000 bond to protect the planter, and stoppage of shipments at the state line for sampling and testing, with a fee for this service.

"In self-defense, we must forget local interests and stand united on a uniform seed law that we are prepared to recommend. It is our only chance to keep seed legislation within reasonable bounds."

At the fifth session, Saturday morning, Chairman Biggio of the Membership Com'te differentiated between active and associate members in the list of new members, all of whom were unanimously elected to membership.

PRES. BUNTON appointed W. Ray Hastings, A. R. Venable and William Scarlett, Jr., as a com'te to co-operate with the United States Department of Soil Erosion.

CHAIRMAN HARRY MIXSON, Charleston, S. C., of the Resolutions Com'te, offered a resolution to express the appreciation of the ass'n for convention courtesies. Adopted.

W. P. WOOD, JR., taken on Price Trends, illustrating his lecture with graphs.

W. RAY HASTINGS urged adoption of Pres. Bunton's suggestion that a mid-winter meeting of the ass'n be held early in December. The convention voted adoption and set the time as the first week of December, the place, Nashville.

ELECTION of officers seated the following new officers: E. D. Hicks, Jr., Nashville, Tenn., pres.; A. J. Biggio, Dallas, Tex., 1st vice pres.; W. P. Wood Jr., Richmond, Va., 2nd vice pres.; Frank S. Love, Jacksonville, Fla., sec'y-treas. As in the past, the Executive Com'te will consist of the pres. as chairman and the five preceding presidents.

Seed Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during June compared with June, 1934, in bus., except where otherwise noted, were as follows:

FLAXSEED				
	Receipts		Shipments	
	1935	1934	1935	1934
Chicago	114,000	1,000	6,000	2,000
Duluth	5,394	41,891	3,682	40,794
Ft. William	28,684	8,499	83,374	.....
Minneapolis	317,940	256,220	68,890	72,430
Superior	1,166	5,555	.....	.....
KAFFIR AND MILO				
Ft. Worth	45,100	154,000	4,400	50,600
Hutchinson	5,500	51,700	.....	.....
Kansas City	60,200	159,600	50,400	124,800
Wichita	3,900	6,500	3,900	2,600
CANE SEED				
Ft. Worth	.....	1,100	.....	3,300
Kansas City	4,200	58,800	600	68,400
Wichita	.....	10,400	.....	6,500
CLOVER				
Chicago, lbs.	45,000	71,000	.....	.....
SOYBEANS				
Chicago, bus.	.....	.....	6,000	.....
Toledo, bus.	91,200	.....	.....	.....

ENTERTAINMENT FEATURES

A combination business and social session was held Friday on the pleasure boat *De Luxe J. S.*, a river steamer chartered for the day, that wended its way over a 30-mile course on the bosom of the scenic Ohio River.

The banquet and social evening was held in the Crystal room of the Brown hotel Thursday evening with 250 in attendance. A floor show followed dining, and was in turn followed by a colorful dance that lasted until midnight.

Saturday's diversion, following, close of the convention, was golf at prominent Louisville clubs, and airplane rides over the city and surrounding territory for those who desired them.

A good many ladies were in attendance, and for them several bridge parties, luncheons, drives over the city and other entertainment was featured.

COMMERCIAL EXHIBITS were maintained by the Nitragin Co., H. D. Hudson Manufacturing Co., J. Horace McFarland Co., Seed Trade Reporting Bureau, The Kalo Co., Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corp., American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp., Stimulant Laboratories and Shepard Laboratories.

Farm Seed Group Expects Grass Seed Business

CHAIRMAN CHARLES D. ROSS, Louisville, Ky., presided at sessions of the Farm Seed Group, of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, in annual meeting at the Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus, O., June 24. Wm. P. Wood, Jr., Richmond, Va., acted as sec'y.

W. E. BOWERS, Soil Conservation Service, explained present federal projects in soil erosion control and urged planting of forage crops to conserve moisture.

DR. J. C. WILLARD, Department of Agronomy, Ohio University, illustrated his talk on successful seeding, with lantern slides. He stressed the importance of lime and fertilizers when seeding forage crops and alfalfa, and proved inoculated legumes produced better growth than legumes not treated. Time of sowing, coverage and preparation of the seed bed are important adjuncts to abundant crops.

J. GEORGE MANN, traffic com'te head, A.S.T.A., summarized freight rates and gave as his com'te objectives, lower rates on seeds and prevention of increases in rates.

CURTIS NYE SMITH, Boston, A.S.T.A. counsel, felt that use of uniform tags by the field seed trade is impractical because different states have different label requirements.

JOSEPH F. COX, Washington, D. C., chief, Replacements Crops Section, A.A.A., summarized the federal crop adjustment program. Much of the acreage abandoned by farmers pledging themselves to reduce acreages of surplus crops on which benefit payments are authorized, has been planted to legumes and grasses. Increased planting of pasture and hay crops may be expected in the future, he told the delegates.

OFFICERS elected for the ensuing year are: Roy Edwards, Kansas City, chairman; J. T. O'Connell, Jr., Baltimore, vice-chairman; J. A. Smith, Toledo, O., sec'y; Homer Flanigan, Crawfordsville, Ind., treas. Placed on the executive com'te were C. D. Ross, Louisville, Ky.; Elmer Townsend, Buffalo, N. Y.; Lawrence Teweles, Milwaukee, Wis.; E. F. Mangelsdorf, St. Louis, Mo.; C. C. Massie, Minneapolis, Minn.

Pacific Northwest soft red and white wheat exports are to be subsidized by the federal government, it is reported from Washington. One-half of the 50,000,000-bu. surplus is to be held by millers and 25,000,000 shipped abroad thru the North Pacific Emergency Export Ass'n.

53rd Convention of American Seed Trade Ass'n

The 53rd annual convention of the American Seed Trade Ass'n convened at the Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus, O., June 25-27, with the largest registration in the history of the organization reflecting improved conditions in the seed trade.

EARL H. HANEFELD, Ohio's director of agriculture, spoke, at the opening session, on the duties of an agricultural director and complimented the seed trade. "All seed laws under jurisdiction of my department," he said, "usually originate in the seed trade itself, to promote the welfare of the industry, and prevent unscrupulous practices."

PRES. A. W. LIVINGSTON, Columbus, in his annual report, urged "increasing interest in legislation to see that proposed laws place no unfair burden upon us, yet insure adequate protection for all. Co-operation with other interested groups before laws are written is highly desirable. May I suggest fostering of state and regional groups as the starting point to this end? Sectional groups should be attractive to progressive small dealers with localized trade who do not feel justified in belonging to the national organization, yet feel need for an ass'n. We need the help of the small merchants, especially in matters of legislation.

"We have had five years of free seed distribution. The general effect has been a serious handicap to the seed business. Undoubtedly this free distribution will continue as long as welfare work continues; if not by federal government, by some state or local agency. The A. S. T. A. as well as the Southern and Western Ass'ns have endorsed the coupon or seed order plan for handling this distribution. Owing to lack of full cooperation amongst ourselves this plan has been effected to only a limited degree. Where used it has pleased everyone concerned.

"The old congressional free seed distribution, given up only too grudgingly, is in a fair way to come back again. It is too sweet a morsel for the politicians to let lie dormant."

SECY C. E. KENDEL, Cleveland, reported the ass'n in excellent financial condition, with 293 active and 7 honorary members.

E. D. Martin, at the meeting of the mail order group Tuesday afternoon, listed "continuity of quality, plus continuity of serv-

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CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

GRAIN

Clover and Timothy Seeds

GET IN TOUCH WITH US

FIELD SEEDS

WRITE OR WIRE FOR PRICES

SIoux CITY SEED CO.

Truck Service from the following warehouses:

Sioux City	- - - - -	Iowa
Sioux Falls	- - - - -	So. Dak.
Norfolk	- - - - -	Nebr.
Carroll	- - - - -	Iowa
Billings	- - - - -	Mont.
Algona	- - - - -	Iowa
Fairmont	- - - - -	Minn.
Albert Lea	- - - - -	Minn.

Samples Furnished On Request

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and sellers of
Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
St. Louis, Missouri

ice" as duties of the grower to his customer. "The grower must produce, each and every year, equally fine quality strains of seed and seeds that are trustworthy. Further, he must maintain an experienced and reliable organization to give prompt and efficient service in filling and shipping orders."

NEW MEMBERS.—Following the report of Chairman C. O. Wilcox of the membership com'tee Wednesday morning, the following were elected to membership in the A. S. T. A.: R. B. Buchanan Seed Co., Memphis, Tenn.; The Wertz Seed Co., Sioux City, Ia.; Utica Seed Co., Utica, N. Y.; J. B. Rice, Jr., Inc., Shushan, N. Y.; Southern Hardware & Seed Stores, Birmingham, Ala.; F. E. Rankin, Lewis Implement & Seed Co., and Owen T. Watts, Louisville, Ky.; Foster-Kendall Co., Carmel, Ind.; Idaho Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers Ass'n, Blackfoot, Ida.; Colorado Seedsmen's Ass'n, Denver, Colo.; Picker & Beardsley Comm. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Martin-Lane Co., Vernon, Tex.; Magill & Co., Fargo, N. D.; Tether Seed Co., Paterson, N. J.; Andrew K. Kennedy, New York; Goodrich Bros. Co., Winchester, Ind.; Farm Service Stores, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.

At the final business session Thursday morning, the following officers were elected: Edgar W. Bowen, Detroit, Mich., pres.; Lane Wilson, Shreveport, La., 1st vice-pres.; Floyd Bradley, Cleveland, O., 2nd vice-pres.; C. E. Kendel, Cleveland, sec'y-treas.; Wm. P. Wood, Richmond, Va., ass't sec'y-treas. Placed on the executive com'tee were Merritt Clark, New Haven, Conn., and Berkley Michael, Sioux City, Ia.

JUNIOR SEEDSMEN

The younger element in the seed trade organized during the A. S. T. A. convention. This body was named "Junior Seedsmen," each individual member to be known as a "Jasta." Charles P. Morse, San Francisco, was elected pres.; Merritt Clark, New Haven, Conn., sec'y. C. C. Massie, Minneapolis, was distinguished by being made the first honorary member.

ENTERTAINMENT

Monday afternoon delegates attended the experiment inspection trip to the Ohio State University Farms. A second trip was made Tuesday afternoon.

Tuesday evening the President's Reception was a gala affair. An elaborate buffet supper was followed by dancing.

Wednesday evening, Hon. Martin L. Davey, governor of Ohio, delivered the after-dinner address at the annual banquet.

A number of luncheons, teas, and dinner parties were fitted between business sessions. For the ladies there were bridge parties and style shows.

CONVENTION EXHIBITS included S. Howes Co., Inc., seed cleaner and seed corn grader and Liquid Carbonic Corp., atmospheric fumigation chambers and fumigating gas.

Seed Analysts Elect Officers

Meeting in 27th annual convention at Minneapolis, Minn., June 27-29, the Official Seed Analysts Ass'n of North America elected the following new officers: W. O. Whitcomb, Bozeman, Mont., pres.; G. A. Elliott, Ottawa, Ont., vice-pres.; F. S. Holmes, College Park, Md., sec'y-treas.

As a division of this parent ass'n, the commercial seed analysts elected their own officers as follows: Anton Zahorik, Milwaukee, pres.; Ruth Evans, Buffalo, N. Y., vice-pres.; Lillian Vader, Cargill Elevators, Inc., Minneapolis, sec'y-treas.

The seed analysts convention was associated with the summer meeting of the Society for the Advancement of Science. All sessions were held at University Farm.

New Seed Trade-Marks

Farm Service Stores, Minneapolis, has registered the words "Gopher" and "Green Seal" as trade-marks, No. 363,387 and No. 361,461, for field, lawn and garden seeds.

Herbert Royston, doing business as California Bulb & Seed Co., Santa Monica, Cal., has registered the word "Califlora" as a trade-mark, No. 360,792, for bulbs and seeds.

The Eastern States Farmers Exchange, West Springfield, Mass., has registered the words "Eastern States" and representation of the rising sun as trade-mark No. 362,464, for field, garden and flower seeds, oyster shell, grit and charcoal.

Barley Varieties and Their Recognition

By PROFESSOR JAS. G. DICKSON, of Wisconsin University.

The grain trade dealing with barley has become variety conscious. Perhaps this is a sign of progress in barley improvement. Certainly there is more reason for it than there was in 1914, for example, when most of the barley marketed in this area was either the Manchuria type, or a variety selected from the Manchuria type, as the Oderbrucker, which responded essentially the same as the former type. Today there are relatively speaking a large number of varieties with a wide range in response in malting as well as general suitability for malting, at least under the present conditions.

Under the circumstances, what is to be done about varieties? Can we all become barley experts and identify with certainty all of the varieties including the western barleys, which have been and probably will continue to enter the central and eastern market channels? Personally, I believe the problem has been over-magnified, especially in trade channels. In general, the problem of varieties is closely associated with the region in which the barley is grown. If we agree to prevent mixtures of North Dakota barley with Minnesota barley and Minnesota barley with Wisconsin barley the varietal problem is not so complex. In the barley varieties accepted by the malting trade as standard malting barley, that is, the Manchuria and Oderbrucker and the Wisconsin Barbliss (Ped. 38) and the Minnesota Velvet, the two former varieties malt essentially alike when grown in the same section and the latter two varieties, while malting differently from the former two, are enough alike so that mixtures of the two smooth-awned varieties grown in the same area offers no great problem. Examination of commercial lots of barley during the past two years has shown, rather generally, mixtures of not only these four varieties, but other varieties which malt very differently, and from this standpoint there is need of improvement on the part of the elevators.

The general trend of the farmers in the malting barley sections has been toward the smooth-awned varieties Minnesota Velvet and Wisconsin Barbliss (Ped. 38). The summary of the seed lots examined in the recent barley meetings held in southern Minnesota and Wisconsin show fairly accurately this general trend. In southern Minnesota 46.6% of the seed lots examined were Velvet, 34.4% were Manchuria or Oderbrucker, 3.1% Wisconsin Barbliss (Ped. 38) and the balance were varieties or mixtures not recommended for malting purposes. In Wisconsin, 67.9% of the samples examined were Ped. 38, 19.5% Oderbrucker or Manchuria, and 6.1% Velvet, with 6.8% mixtures or other varieties not recommended for malting purposes. While reports have not been received from the other states in the malting barley area, the general trend in varieties grown is towards standard, adapted varieties for each section of the country. In general these varieties can be grouped into two classes which can be easily identified and handled separately. Perhaps too much attention has been centered on identification of varieties instead of on the general quality of the grain.

Hard Seeds and Plant Producing Power

The laboratory and field trials to test the influence of hard-seed content on germination seem to indicate that, even though it has a rather marked influence on the number of sprouts produced in the laboratory in tests lasting from 7 to 60 days, the hard-seed content has but little effect on the plan-producing power of the seed in the field except to a limited degree in sweet clover, red clover, and alsike clover.

Both row tests and plot tests made on the experimental grounds at Bozeman, Mont., indicate that leguminous seed which contains appreciable amounts of hard seeds is seldom benefited by scarifying or treating with sulphuric acid, except sweet clover when it is in the hull or when it contains more than 50 per cent of hard seed. A consideration of the following points will help to show how the foregoing statement is justified. A large number of tests have shown that the average number of seeds per pound of the various kinds of crops is as follows: Alfalfa, 219,500; sweet clover, 259,500; red clover, 313,900; alsike clover, 698,500; and white clover, 780,200. The number of square feet per acre is 43,560. Seeding at the rate of 6 quarts per acre, which was the rate used in this work, makes a total of 12 pounds of seed per acre. At this rate alfalfa will have approximately 2,634,000 seeds per acre, or an average of 60 seeds per square foot. Other seeds will have proportionately more, as the number of seeds per pound increases. Sixty seeds per square foot is equal to 2,600 seeds per 1/1000 acre. The plot tests indicated that a stand of 500 to 800 plants per 1/1000 acre was ample to produce a maximum crop of hay. Thus it will be seen that when 2,000 or more seeds are planted on 1/1000 of an acre it is practically 4 times as many seeds as the required number of plants for a normal stand. This would seem to indicate that the usual rate of seeding places an excess of seeds in the soil and that if a part of these are hard and fail to germinate promptly the stand will still be sufficient if the soil and climatic conditions are favorable.

Elevator A at St. Louis, Mo., has made the largest improvement since 1932 among small units—100 per cent—due to the achievement of a perfect 1934 record of no personal injury accidents, as reported by the National Safety Council.

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Grain Carriers

Kansas City, Mo.—The 51,000-bu. wheat cargo for Chicago began its trip down the Missouri River June 26.

Effective July 12, the eastern railroad companies have agreed not to place flour in leased space until B/L has been surrendered.

Canadian lake steamship operators have recently agreed to restore the 6-cent-per-bushel rate on grain from Fort William to Montreal.

Enactment of the railway labor bills now before the Congress would place an annual burden of one billion dollars on the carriers, according to the pres. of the Ass'n of American Railroads. The bill limiting train lengths would cost \$237,000,000 a year.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has denied permission to establish local and proportional rates on grain and grain products from St. Louis, East St. Louis and Cairo, Ill., to Mobile, Ala., as requested by the Federal Barge Lines.—G. H. W.

Car loadings of all freight during the first half of 1935 have been 40 per cent smaller than the first half of 1929. Loadings of grain and grain products during the week ending June 22 were 25,091 cars, against 39,534 during the like week of 1934, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Memphis, Tenn.—A well-attended hearing by the Interstate Commerce Commission developed much testimony for and against the proposal to give grain arriving by water the same footing when reshipped as that arriving by rail. Seven of the grain markets were opposed, while Memphis and New Orleans were in favor.

Western trunk lines contemplate putting into effect Sept. 1 a reduction of 10 per cent l. c. l. shipments with free pick-up and delivery service, for everything down to 100 lbs. Some of the 31 trunk line roads are now giving pick-up and delivery service, with a minimum of 6,000 pounds. The purpose is to compete with the trucks.

The Oregon Public Utilities Commissioner has suspended part of the transit tariffs known as Henrys 30 D and Gamphs 245 would, if allowed to become effective, have prevented mills within the state to mill grain originating in Oregon and forward the whole grain or its products to points within the switching limits of the milling point at the balance of the through rate, which, in most cases "free," and would have forced them to pay a zone switching charge ranging from \$8.55 to \$14.00 per car in Portland. By the suspension of this feature of the transit tariffs and allowing the rate tariffs to become effective, the mills can now mill or clean Oregon grain and forward it or its products to points within the switching limits of the milling point. The "free" switching is, however, confined to "intrastate" grain.

Balance prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission to make the intrastate rates the same as the interstate rates have been approved by the Oregon Public Utilities Commissioner. Grain and grain products rates prescribed from points west and southwest of Pendleton and from points on the Burns and Homestead branches are all increased with the exception of The Dalles, but lower than the present interstate rates with the exception of La Grande and Huntington. The new rates put all mills located at intermediate points on an equal basis and all will have to pay the same rate from Portland. The mixed feed manufacturer will also be benefited, as he will be allowed the constant balance on the grain or grain product content of his mixed poultry or dairy feeds. Lower rates are permitted to meet competition.

J. S. Brown, manager of the Transportation Department of the Chicago Board of Trade, has written the Interstate Commerce Commission making vigorous protest against and ask-

ing suspension of all of the rates on grain between points in Illinois; from Illinois points to Chicago, and between Illinois and St. Louis, Mo., published to take effect on July 1, 1935, on 15 days' notice or shorter notice, as shown in schedules attached and which purport to comply with the Commission's Order on further hearing in Docket No. 17000, Part 7, 205, I. C. C. 301. Mr. Brown lists 5 substantial reasons for the reconsideration of this maladjustment. The shippers on the north-and-south lines will have lost their lake proportionals, but the shippers on the east-and-west lines will not have gained in this readjustment an equality with their competitors on the north-and-south lines in the matter of local rates, and the utility of lake transportation will be lost to the Chicago market because of the cancellation of the lake proportional rates.

Ogdensburg Differential Increased

The Cargill Grain Co. has been successful in having the Interstate Commerce Commission give Ogdensburg, N. Y., a differential of 2.5 cents instead of 1.5 cents under Buffalo in ex-lake grain rates to New England territory.

The Cargill Co. and the Rutland Railroad alleged that the 1.5 rate, under suspension, would result in unjust discrimination against the Rutland in favor of lines serving Buffalo and Canadian bay ports and would deprive Ogdensburg of the benefits of its location.

Two of the commissioners dissented.

In the original proceeding the Commission raised the rate on corn from Ogdensburg to Boston from 16.6 to 19.79 cents per 100 lbs., the rate from Buffalo being 21.29, this advantage of nearly 5 cents diverting much grain traffic from Buffalo to Ogdensburg.

State Would Regulate Private Trucking

Regulation of motor vehicle transportation over the highways strikes a snag in the inherent right of an individual to move his own merchandise over the highway in his own vehicle.

States have sought to control the traffic by rules for common carriers and contract carriers, the private carriers being unregulated except as to requirement of ordinary truck license and vehicle taxes.

When the common or contract regulations are too hard on the operators of those classes of vehicles shippers buy trucks of their own and get out from under the burdensome rules.

In Texas recently a ruling was issued by Attorney General William McCraw holding that merchants cannot deliver their own goods and commodities in their trucks to customers in other towns unless the trucks are operated as contract carriers.

On numerous occasions representatives of the railroad commission have stated that this ruling represents the interpretation of the law and that it was the intention of the commission to begin arresting merchants handling their goods in

their trucks where such operation comes under the ruling of the attorney general.

Suit to enjoin the enforcement of the ruling will be begun by the Texas Industrial Traffic League.

Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission: No. 27028, Meridian Grain & Elevator Co., Meridian, Miss., v. C. B. & Q. Rates, grain and grain products, St. Louis, Mo., Cairo, Ill., Memphis, Tenn., and from Missouri River cities and states west of the Mississippi River to Meridian, Jackson and Laurel, Miss., in violation of sections 1, 3 and 4, the undue preference being for Vicksburg and Natchez, Miss., and New Orleans, La. Ask that pending a hearing the Commission issue a supplemental order amending the fourth section relief granted at page 472 of No. 17000, part 7, and deny the railroads any relief on grain and grain products at Jackson, Meridian and Laurel; that permission be denied to respondents maintaining lower rates to New Orleans, Vicksburg and Natchez, than to Jackson, Laurel and Meridian, Miss., on and after July 1.

No. 15617, grain and grain products to Mobile, Ala. By division 2. Authority denied in fourth section order No. 11927 to parties to Speiden's I. C. C. No. 1147, to establish and maintain local and proportional rates, grain and grain products, from St. Louis, Mo., and East St. Louis and Cairo, Ill., to Mobile, Ala., and nearby points in that state, without observing the long-and-short haul part of section 4. Applicants' evidence, the Commission said, did not establish that the present all-rail proportional rates were too high to meet water competition of the government barge line operating on the Mississippi River and the Gulf of Mexico between the points of origin and destination, nor that water competition affected the local rates at various points from which it was proposed to make substantial reductions in the present rates.

No. 27038, Attala Milling & Produce Co., Kosciusko, Miss., v. C. B. & Q. Rates, grain and grain products, St. Louis, Mo., Cairo, Ill., and Memphis and from Missouri River cities and states west of the Mississippi River to Kosciusko and Durant, Miss., in violation of sections 1, 3 and 4 of the interstate commerce act, the undue preference alleged being for Vicksburg and Natchez, Miss., and New Orleans, La. Asks the issuance of a supplemental order amending the "so-called fourth section relief granted at page 472 of docket No. 17000, part VII and deny the respondents any relief on grain and grain products at Kosciusko and Durant, Miss."

In I. and S. No. 4115, the Commission suspended for seven months from July 1, item No. 72 of joint tariff, Agent L. E. Kipp's I. C. C. No. A2580, which proposed a rule governing transit grain and its products, part originating prior to July 1, 1935, and part on and after July 1, 1935; a proportional rate of 12 cents on grain and grain products, carloads, from Kansas City, Mo., to Cairo and Metropolis, Ill., and Evansville, Ind., applicable via the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad or Wabash Railway, which is 2 cents lower than the rate applicable via other lines; also cancellation of a proportional rate of 12 cents on grain and grain products from St. Louis, Mo., to Chicago, Ill., via the Chicago & Eastern Illinois railroad, as shown in supplement No. 77 to Chicago Eastern Illinois tariff I. C. C. 200.

No. 23853, Crown Mills v. S. P. & S. By the Commission. On further hearing and consideration new finding is that on all cars containing bulk grain the applicable demurrage charges were those which would have accrued on the basis of allowing free time of 24 hours for inspection on all cars consigned to complainant and not released from inspection prior to the first 7 a. m. after date of notice of arrival was sent or given to complainant; free time of 48 hours for unloading on all cars unloaded by complainant at Portland, such free time to be computed from the first 7 a. m. after the cars were released from inspection; and computing the demurrage charges on all cars held for inspection in the demurrage period under the straight demurrage plan, on all cars held for unloading under the average agreement demurrage plan, and on all cars re-consigned by complainant under the straight demurrage plan. A further finding is that all cars containing sack grain unloaded by complainant were not entitled to any free time for inspection, but were entitled to free time for unloading of 48 hours from the first 7 a. m. after the date notice of arrival was sent or given to complainant, the demurrage charges to be computed under the average agreement demurrage plan. Another finding is that a re-consigning charge of \$2.25 a car was applicable to all cars re-consigned after the expiration of the free time allowed for inspection, but was not applicable to cars unloaded by complainant at Portland. Reparation on the basis indicated awarded. Commissioner Meyer concurred in part and was joined in his expression by Commissioner Lee.

Freight Claims

Freight claims are technical matters and should be prepared, filed and settlement negotiated by an expert. A semi-annual audit of country elevator shipping will save many dollars in a year. Charges are based on amount saved; nothing saved, nothing charged.

W. S. BRAUDT, Auditor
Box 687 Station A, Champaign, Ill.

Feedstuffs

California has enacted a new feedingstuffs law, with a tonnage tax.

The Riverdale Products Co., Chicago, pleaded guilty and was fined \$25 for shipping bone meal that contained less bone phosphate of lime, less protein, less fat, and more fiber than declared on the label, and also contained undeclared calcium carbonate.

Phoenix, Ariz.—Dr. John M. Evvard, member of the feed advisory staff and educational board of Allied Mills, Inc., former head of the livestock husbandry division of Iowa's university, is taking the sun baths here in an effort to combat neuritis and sinusitis.

Guelph, Ont.—The 6th annual convention of the Canadian Feed Mfrs. Ass'n was held here at the agricultural college. It was decided to appoint a com'te to co-operate with the grain section of the Toronto Board of Trade in drafting recommendations for the enforcement of the Ontario Clean Grain Act.

The proposed uniform feed law was approved by the feedstuffs com'te of the Millers National Federation at the recent Chicago convention, but four objections were found, the tax on pure millfeed, limitation on natural fiber content, to sec. 3 in its entirety as being unenforceable, and to state registration charges.

Portland, Ore.—Feed inspection will be divided into 11 districts, with a resident inspector in each district. Inspectors in the various districts will include check on sanitation in stores, restaurants, butcher shops; taking samples of foods, inspecting dairies, egg grading, and other duties, and it is most likely that a complete breakdown in feed inspection will be the result.—F. K. H.

"Feeders," says Ralph Wells, general manager of Ralph Wells & Co., Monmouth, Ill., "are more particular about the kind of grain they feed their animals than the government inspectors are about grading. They want clean corn for feeding purposes. And they want clean soybeans when they are planting beans. We believe a cleaner will soon pay for itself in the improved price we can get for clean grain from a critical feeder trade."

Memphis, Tenn.—J. I. Morgan, Farmville, N. C., was elected pres. of the National Cottonseed Crushers Ass'n at its recent 39th annual convention attended by over 700 delegates and visitors. T. H. Gregory was continued as executive vice-pres. Placed on the Board of Directors were: E. D. Dick, Macon, Ga.; J. T. Stevens, Kershaw, N. C.; R. M. Simmons, Sweetwater, Tex.; Stanley Pratt, Fresno, Cal. Selected as next year's meeting place was Biloxi, Miss.

The increased emergency freight charges, as reported on page 318 of the Apr. 24 Journals, and effective Apr. 18, have been reduced by the Interstate Commerce Commis-

sion after a conference with the railroad com'te as announced June 28. Mixed feed emergency charges are reduced from 3 to 1 cent. The 1c maximum now includes about the whole range of feed commodities, except poultry grit, 2 cents. The effective date of change has not been announced. Grain is not affected, not being in the original order. As there is direct competition between mixed feeds and grains the American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n told the Commission it could reasonably cancel the charge on the mixed feed.

Iodine in a Mineral Mixture

By DR. JOHN M. EVVARD

A very acceptable mineral mixture may consist of 20 lbs. salt, 28.46 lbs. bone meal, 50 lbs. "high calcium" limestone, 1 lb. iron oxide, .04 lb. potassium iodide, .02 lb. copper sulphate, .5 lb. manganese sulphate, making a total of 100 lbs.

Add this mixture to the rations mentioned as follows, per 100 lb. bag: For a dairy concentrate, 1 lb. of the mineral as given, plus .8 lb. salt; for the poultry feeds, no extra salt is required, but add 1 to 1.5 lbs. of the mineral, or even 2 lbs. in the case of the growing ration.

Dealer the Channel to Disseminate Information

Your continued contacts with the feed dealer still constitute a ready medium for the distribution of knowledge to the farmer. I often wonder if we sufficiently appreciate the key position held by the dealer for the dissemination of information. A consumer survey of fertilizer usage conducted by the National Fertilizer Ass'n several years ago, revealed the very interesting information that 65% of those interviewed stated that they received the most help in selecting grades of fertilizers from the dealer rather than from the county agent, farm paper, or agricultural college.

In a large measure this relationship undoubtedly applies to feedingstuffs. Should the dealer's influence on selection of feeds only approximate his influence on fertilizers, it is evident that the receptive dealer should be enabled to obtain any information from us which we conscientiously believe will benefit the consumer.—W. B. Griem, pres. of Feed Control Officials before Feed Mfrs.

New Trade-Marks for Feedstuffs

The Liberal Oil Co., Des Moines, has registered the words "Life Guard" as trade-mark No. 362,858, for animal feed.

Frank Neukirch, Chicago, has registered the representation of a bird on a perch as trade-mark No. 363,883, for bird food.

The Hales & Hunter Co., Chicago, has registered the words "Lucky Dog" in a double circle as trade-mark No. 362,573, for dog food.

The Montana Flour Mills Co., Great Falls, Mont., has registered the word "Ani-min-rel" as trade-mark No. 362,522, for stock feed.

The Albert Dickinson Co., Chicago, has registered the words "Home Town" and a pictorial representation, as trade-mark No. 364,620, for poultry feed.

The Hales & Hunter Co., Chicago, has registered the word "Excelsior," and the word "Harvest" and the figure of a knight with "Kingfalfa" banner, as trade-marks Nos. 362,570, 362,571 and 362,572, for horse feeds.

Soya Grits

Soya grits, a new product of the soybean processing industry, is now being offered to the domestic feed trade. Light brown in color, with a flavor and appearance similar to a mixture of bran and grape-nuts, the new product is particularly suitable for use in dog foods and mixed livestock feeds.

Soya grits have a high coefficient of digestibility. Analysis shows 45% carbohydrates, 3% moisture, 21.5% protein, 0.3% fat, 16% crude fiber.

Particularly recommending the product is its 14% ash, in which is included 6% calcium and 1% phosphorus. Countless feeding trials at experiment stations have shown the need for these essential minerals in the feeding of livestock. In Soya grits these minerals are a part of the product.

This new vegetable protein concentrate is a by-product from the manufacture of soy bean casein. It has been pioneered by the Soya Products Division of The Glidden Co., Chicago, which now has an extensive building program under way and is rapidly increasing its production.

Halt Federal Spending Plead Eastern Dealers

Balancing of the federal budget, and sharp curtailment of federal spending of borrowed money to be paid in the future by taxpayers, will open the way for a great era of prosperity, felt speakers and delegates to the midsummer convention of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants at the Hotel Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y., June 28-29.

PRES. FRED M. MCINTYRE, Potsdam, in his annual report said: "Estimated costs of various spending proposals now before the federal government total \$200,000,000,000, or nearly twice as much as it has cost to run the United States government since its first year in 1789 down to July 1, 1934. It is time the brakes were applied to bring our spending Congress to a halt and balance our national budget. It is the history of the American nation that when we have had previous depressions, they did not come to an end until national income equalled national expenditures."

SEC'Y C. D. CAMPBELL, Potsdam, said the Supreme Court had decided the Schechter NRA case solely on constitutional grounds. "I believe the rank and file of our people are glad that NRA now is a thing of the past," he declared.

DR. C. L. BARTHEN, Newark, N. J., vitamin research specialist, discussed vitamins at length. His address will be reviewed in an early number of the Journals.

The annual banquet, for which Buffalo grain and feed dealers arranged an elaborate entertainment program, was held Friday evening. Routine business on Saturday morning brought the convention to a close.

Feed Future Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week in dollars per ton for standard bran and gray shorts for September delivery:

	St. Louis		Kansas City	
	Bran	Shorts	Bran	Shorts
Apr. 13.....	19.75	23.00	19.25	23.00
Apr. 20.....	21.00	24.50	20.00	24.00
Apr. 27.....	19.50	23.50	18.35	23.00
May 4.....	19.50	23.10	18.15	22.25
May 11.....	20.45	23.50	19.25	23.25
May 18.....	20.25	23.25	18.75	22.65
May 25.....	19.00	22.35	17.60	21.00
June 1.....	18.70	22.60	17.20	21.05
June 8.....	19.75	23.50	18.10	22.25
June 15.....	18.40	22.85	16.60	21.25
June 22.....	18.15	22.10	16.25	20.25
June 29.....	18.35	21.00	16.60	19.75
July 6.....	17.50	20.10	15.50	18.25

Feedstuffs Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1934, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1935	1934	1935	1934
*Baltimore	3,692	3,794	.....	.....
*†Boston	681	400	.....	20
*Chicago	6,799	11,130	23,194	31,002
†Kansas City	3,650	4,600	20,500	21,875
*Minneapolis	1,291	2,927	25,425	31,678
*Peoria	7,440	9,440	8,740	12,350

*Millfeed. †Bran and shorts. *†Millfeed, bran and shorts.

Soybeans Discussed at Hay Convention

To celebrate the 42nd annual convention of the National Hay Ass'n, 250 members, wives and guests gathered at the New Secor Hotel, Toledo, O., July 1-2.

PRES. LESTER A. LUSHER, Toledo, presided at all business sessions. His annual report reviewed activities during the year, when the ass'n took a leading part in the fight to remove crop restrictions of the federal department of agriculture, in an effort to relieve drought distress, and A. B. Caple was sent to Washington to confer with A.A.A. officials on substitute forage crops.

W. H. HOSTERMAN, marketing specialist from the federal Department of Agriculture, talked on harvesting and curing soybean hay, claiming 45% of the soybeans grown in Ohio are used for hay. Soybeans may be cut for high-grade, marketable hay at any time from forming of seeds in the pods until they are about three-fourths developed, but the hay should be cured by Sept. 10 to avoid heavy dews, fall rains and short curing days, he said.

Cutting with a grain binder gives cleaner hay than other methods. Hay tied loosely in small bundles, then placed in small shocks, cures readily and loses few if any leaves. Mower cut hay, cured in the swath, and windrowed, loses many leaves and frequently collects dirt and trash. Ohio and Iowa lead in binder harvesting of soybean hay. Soybeans seeded for harvesting with a binder are usually in 4½ ft. strips, with about a foot of space between the strips, which leaves room for the divide board of the binder so that a clean swath may be cut.

SEC'Y FRED K. SALE, Indianapolis, Ind., reported the ass'n in improved financial condition, with about \$400 in a surplus account, and 39 new members that have brought the total of membership to 210. Ass'n protests against importation of Canadian hay under government supervision for the relief of drouth areas, when farmers in central states had excess forage they could not sell, were reviewed. An improved outlook for the hay industry was emphasized by Sec'y Sale, in his review of a normal new crop in sight, and a small carry-over.

F. L. ALEXANDER, Marion, O., chairman, state vice-presidents, reviewed the statistical position of the hay crop.

J. C. SUTTIE, Omaha, ass'n traffic manager, discussed state quarantine effects on hay and straw movements. C. A. Radford, Cincinnati, talked on transportation and recovery. Frank E. Kirby, Columbus, sec'y, Ohio Ass'n of Commercial Haulers, touched highlights in the development of motor transportation.

O. W. RANDOLPH, O. W. Randolph Co., Toledo, developer of grain and hay driers, discussed dehydration of alfalfa hay from his experience in his own plants, showing how dehydration preserves vitamin and protein content in the meal.

ELECTION of officers at the final session Tuesday morning placed: E. A. Olson, Minneapolis, Minn., pres.; C. S. Martin, Ashland, O., 1st vice-pres.; H. M. Scott, Montreal, Que., 2nd vice-pres. Directors for 2 years: L. A. Lusher, Toledo, O.; Arlo V. Turner, Modesto, Cal.; H. W. Milligan, Sioux City, Ia.; R. L. Page, Boston, Mass., and A. R. Smith, Canas-

tota, N. Y. J. C. Suttie, Omaha, Neb., was re-elected traffic manager; Fred K. Sale, Indianapolis, Ind., was re-elected sec'y-treas.

The Toledo members of the National Hay Ass'n, the Toledo Board of Trade, the Norris Grain Co., and others, materially assisted in entertaining the convention. Convention badges were supplied by the Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

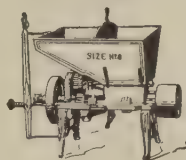
The annual banquet was held Monday night, with a floor show, an after dinner speaker, and dancing following the dining. Monday afternoon and Tuesday morning the ladies were guests of the ass'n at a luncheon and in tours over the city.

Mr. Chester Davis of the triple A tells us that the department of agriculture has received a 'mandate' from the wheat growers to continue wheat control until 1939, yet the best figures available show that 15 per cent of the wheat growers of the nation voted in this recent so-called referendum, in which the voting was secret. In a country where representative government is supposed to be right, how can 15 per cent issue a mandate?—Mrs. Geo. B. Simmons, farm wife of Marshall, Mo.

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SOUTH BEND INDIANA

Linseed Meal Not Adulterated

Grain & Feed Journals: In the issue of the Journals for June 26, page 498, it is stated:

"Ground mustard seed was found by the government to have been mixed into 200 sacks of alleged linseed meal shipped by the Iowa Milling Co. from Cedar Rapids, Ia., to Hamilton, O. The product was ordered destroyed."

Following are the true facts: This was not supposed to be pure linseed meal but was shipped as 30% linseed meal blended with cooked oil-feed screenings. Cooked oilfeed screenings are made from oil-bearing seeds, by the same process as linseed meal is made. These oil-bearing seeds, in almost all cases, contain a certain amount of mustard. In this case, the government contended that an excess amount of crushed mustard was contained in this cooked oilfeed that was blended to make this 30% blended linseed meal.

In fairness to us it should be stated that these 200 sacks of linseed confiscated by the government were 30% linseed meal branded with cooked oilfeed screenings.

We contend that this was not an adulteration at all on our part, for as stated above, as far as we know almost all cooked oilfeed screenings contain some mustard.—Iowa Milling Co., by Joe Sinaiko, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

[Investigation develops that defendant employed an attorney and furnished the government a written brief proving that the mustard in the feed was only that naturally found in such screenings and had not been added, as alleged by the government.]

The expense of going into an extensive hearing with the government at Cincinnati, O., where the matter was to have been tried would have exceeded the value of the feed, so that, without admitting the allegations in the government's petition, defendant decided to permit the destruction of the feed.—Ed.]

The more aggressive and successful ass'ns do not believe that the N.R.A. has accomplished much of anything that the ass'ns themselves could not have done better, in fact has developed many new problems and evils and if present code assessments are persisted in the ass'ns cannot long survive.—*The Retail Coalman.*

Officers elected by the Ass'n of Cereal Chemists at their recent Denver meeting are: pres., Washington Platt, Syracuse, N. Y.; vice pres., Harry D. Liggett, Jr., Denver, Colo.; treas., M. D. Mize, Omaha, Neb.; sec'y H. W. Putnam, Hays, Kan. Dallas, Tex. was chosen as the place for the next annual meeting.

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how many formulas prepared by the country's foremost feed experts call for molasses? That's because animals like and thrive on it. Sweet feeds are demanded for this reason. Equip your plant with a

TEXAS CYCLONE Sweet Feed Mixer

and be prepared to handle the demand.

With a Texas Cyclone you can give them just the feeds they want, at far less cost and with greater efficiency than by any other method. Let us tell you more about it.

Norwood Mfg. Co.
Mineral Wells, Texas

Hay Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during June compared with June, 1934, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1935	1934	1935	1934
Baltimore	.....	10	.....	.....
Boston	990	638	.....	.....
Chicago	1,196	6,613	143	3,858
Ft. Worth	66	77	.....	.....
Kansas City	2,052	29,232	528	17,004
Minneapolis	192	1,947	.....	48
Peoria	40	231	40	50
Seattle	11	110	.....	.....

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Since young turkeys grow faster than young chickens, their feeds should be higher in protein.

Feeding for Hatchability

By C. W. SIEVERT

Some factor or factors found in yeast, milk, and alfalfa or other legume meals, are shown to increase hatchability. The addition of cod liver oil to these materials in the mash has a further beneficial effect.

Milk and alfalfa are well known and are easily obtainable. The work of Doctors Bethke and Kennard has shown that 15% dry skim milk and 5% alfalfa leaf meal added to a mash of ground grain, bran, and middlings, and supplemented with cod liver oil, will produce eggs of comparatively high hatchability.

Such a ration will also produce a large number of eggs. It is not necessary for a good producing hen to lay eggs of low hatchability because she has used up the supply of vitamins stored up in her body during summer. The proper feed, which is one containing dry skim milk, alfalfa, and cod liver oil, will enable the hen to continue laying good quantities of eggs possessing high hatchability.

The Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station has shown that the proper amount of calcium is also a factor to consider in producing hatching eggs. This may be provided by giving the hens access to clean oyster shells, limestone grit, or a similar form of calcium.

Professor Halpin at the Wisconsin Station has shown that milk and fresh or dried green stuff have a very favorable effect on raising the hatchability of eggs.

Other experiment stations recommend increasing the amount of milk in the ration for producing hatching eggs. Many such feeds call for at least 10% dry skim milk, and are known as "Breeding Mash."

Among the several ingredients in feed essential to the hatchability of eggs produced are: A mash containing at least 10% dry skim milk and 5% alfalfa meal; a potent "vitamin D" oil; oyster shell or some good form of limestone grit.

Suggested Formulas.—Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station Circular 275 recommends many formulas for egg production. Regarding breeders we quote the following: "It is generally agreed that minerals, milk and green feed are of particular importance in the ration for breeders. An abundance of vitamins is necessary."

From many combinations of formulas suggested in this circular we have chosen the following two, stated in pounds, as meeting the above requirements:

100 ground yellow corn
100 wheat flour middlings
100 gluten feed
50 wheat bran
50 alfalfa meal
50 meat scrap
50 dry skim milk
5 salt
Cod liver oil added.
150 ground yellow corn
100 ground wheat
100 ground hulled oats
50 alfalfa meal
50 meat scrap
50 dry skim milk
5 salt
Cod liver oil added.

The following formula by Professor J. M. Moore of Michigan State College is especially recommended for producing hatching eggs:

20 ground corn
20 bran
12 flour middlings
20 ground oats
10 meat scrap
10 dried milk
5 alfalfa meal
2 steamed bone meal
1 salt

100 lbs.

To be fed with scratch grain; oyster shell should be available to the laying flock at all times.

Michigan State College also suggests three other formulas for good hatchability and each one includes 10% dried milk.

Minor Deviations from Guaranties

By W. B. GRIEM of Wisconsin, before Feed Manufacturers

I just had occasion to study the analyses of approximately 300 samples of dairy feeds collected in the course of our inspection work. I purposely chose the class of feeds which, in our state, fails most often to meet guaranty. Their sale is on a highly competitive basis and most of them contain screenings and other ingredients which are subject to considerable variations in composition.

Of these feeds we found 54 to be .25 of 1% or more deficient in fat, 20 to be .25 of 1% or more deficient in protein, and 19 to have a .25 of 1% or more fiber excess. It is true that $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1% is not a large deviation from guaranty, but it is larger than the analytical error.

You will note that these feeds were almost three times as frequently deficient in fat as they were in the other constituents. I particularly want to call your attention to the fact that most of these feeds were manufactured by the larger distributors, some of them members of your ass'n. It seems to me that many of the claims made by you with regard to the uniformity of feeds, the thorough mixing, the scientific blending, and the laboratory control lose their effectiveness, thru such continued infractions. Liberalization of the guaranties especially in regard to fat, would not, in my opinion, handicap the sale of these products.

Maryland Laying Mash

Due to price changes, especially in connection with the cod liver meal, revisions have been made in the Maryland Experiment Station formula from time to time. The mash formula now used is as follows:

Ingredients	Without Alfalfa, Lbs.	With Alfalfa, Lbs.
Wheat bran	400	400
Wheat flour middlings	400	400
Ground oats or barley	400	300
Ground yellow corn	400	400
Meat Scrap (50% protein)	250	250
Dried skimmed milk	50	50
Fish meal	100	100
Salt	20	20
Alfalfa leaf meal (low fiber)	...	100
	2,020	2,020

Scratch feed formula:

Ingredients	Wheat Scratch, Lbs.	Barley Scratch, Lbs.
Wheat	200	100
Whole yellow corn	200	200
Barley	...	100
	400	400

Directions for Feeding.—Feed equal parts by weight of laying mash and scratch. In anticipation of cold weather, or when production is high, increase the grain feedings so that the birds get a little more scratch than mash. This is to maintain body weight when extra energy is needed for warmth or production. If fresh greens are available, use the formula that does not contain alfalfa meal. Ground wheat may always be substituted for middlings. Fish meal may be substituted for all or part of the meat scrap.

No provision is made in this ration for the use of cod liver oil. This ingredient may be added to suit the circumstances and the brand of oil used. Birds confined and in heavy production may need one per cent, which is twenty pounds of oil to the batch (roughly 2.5 gal.). Birds on range with plenty of sunshine and

fresh greens may not require cod liver oil. The average flock will range somewhere between these two extremes.

The Maryland laying mash formula makes a very satisfactory starting and growing mash. When used as a growing mash one should feed heavily on grain to balance off the large proportion of ingredients from an animal source furnished in the mash.

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Our new crop should be on working basis Kansas City, St. Louis, Ohio Valley and South-eastern points by July 10th. Inquiries solicited.

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Your consignments given careful personal attention.

Poultry Production

by Lippincott and Card

(5th Edition—Revised)

Every elevator that grinds and mixes poultry feeds needs this new, quick-reference volume, devoted to practical management of poultry enterprises. Prepared by noted authorities, it includes 238 illustrations. Considers culling, prevention and cure of diseases, incubation, brooding, housing, ventilation, etc., and gives 63 pages to selection and compounding of feeds, to feeding methods and the nutrient requirements of poultry.

Bound in cloth, 723 pages, fully cross indexed. Weight 4 lbs. Price, \$4.00, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Effects of Feeding Iodine to Laying Hens

By EMERY A. JOHNSON, Division of Poultry Husbandry, University of Minnesota

Feeding iodine to laying hens does not improve the total egg production, fertility, hatchability, or adult mortality. This does not mean that the hen requires no iodine. It does mean that an ordinary ration contains enough iodine to meet the hen's requirements.

These conclusions were arrived at after a series of experiments conducted at the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn., and two of its branch stations, Crookston and Morris.

For ten years, interest has been growing in the value of adding iodine to the diets of the larger classes of livestock, and experiments show that beneficial results follow the use of this element in stock rations, especially in localities deficient in soil iodine. The value of adding iodine to either the drinking water or the mash of laying hens has also been much discussed, but experiments have led to rather varied results and conclusions. To discover just how beneficial such extra quantities of iodine would be, the division of poultry husbandry of the Minnesota Experiment Station made a series of experiments, involving six trials, during the season of 1931-32 and 1932-33. Each of these six trials was at least six months in duration, and four lasted ten months, or longer.

A total of 974 Single Comb White Leghorn pullets were used. In five of the trials the experimental hens were divided into two equal groups. One group received one milligram of potassium iodine per hen daily, and the other received no iodine, but was managed and fed in the same manner as the iodine-fed hens. One milligram per hen per day is the equivalent of .013 ounces per hen per year. The sixth trial included the two groups already described and, in addition, a group of hens which received three milligrams of iodine per hen daily, and a fourth group in which each hen received one milligram every third day. As far as possible, the basal rations were composed of locally raised grains, and the mash mixtures were those used throughout the flocks for egg production. Vitamin D was supplied either as cod liver oil or by ultra-violet light irradiation.

Now for the results.

Iodine and Egg Production.—The addition of iodine to the ration of the laying hen did not affect egg production, either for good or bad. In three of the six trials, the hens receiving the customary dose of iodine laid more eggs on the average than the hens receiving only the basal rations. In the remaining three trials the reverse was true, the hens receiving no iodine producing more eggs than those receiving iodine. At Morris, during the second year, when iodine was fed at varying levels, the hens receiving no iodine laid more eggs than the three groups receiving iodine.

Fertility Tests.—A total of 10,489 eggs were set at three stations in the two hatching periods. Fertility was not influenced when potassium iodide was added to the ration. In three trials, a higher percentage of the eggs from the one-milligram, iodine-fed hens were fertile than the eggs from the hens fed no iodine, whereas in the remaining three trials the reverse was true. The eggs of the hens receiving three times as much iodine as the other groups were the least fertile. Eggs from the hens receiving iodine only every third day were more fertile than the eggs from the hens getting the customary dose.

Hatchability Not Increased.—In four of the six trials, eggs from the hens which were not fed iodine, hatched better than those from the hens receiving one milligram of iodine. On the other hand, eggs from hens receiving the triple dose and those receiving a milligram of iodine every third day, gave a higher hatchability than did the eggs from the hens receiving no iodine. The fact that the eggs from the one-milligram-a-day lot in this trial did not

hatch as well as those from the control group, indicates that the increases in these two instances probably were not the result of the feeding of iodine.

Effect on Mortality.—During the two years of experimentation, a rather large number of hens died at University Farm. This was caused, no doubt, by the scarcity of Vitamin D. Exposure to ultra-violet light was used both years, but, when the exposure was doubled the second year, mortality was decreased. Comparing the death rates of the hens receiving iodine and those not receiving iodine throughout the six trials, the results suggest that the iodine-fed hens were of slightly better health than the others, but the differences were not exceedingly large and were probably due to chance.

The inconsistent results of iodine feeding, obtained with the groups of hens receiving iodine and their respective control lots (those not receiving iodine), clearly demonstrate that the differences are not biologically significant. If this applies to an area as low in iodine as Minnesota, it is also likely to apply to other parts of the world.

High Protein Turkey Feeds

The recommendations of the Pennsylvania State College are based on the controlled feeding of close to 2,000 turkey poults. Professor Knandel and Dr. Marble have conducted this work for several years, and are continuing it. The Penn State recommendations for feed and method of feeding for turkeys are as follows, quantities in pounds:

Turkey Starter

(To be fed the first eight weeks)

- 120 yellow corn meal
- 65 standard bran
- 60 wheat flour midds.
- 50 finely ground heavy oats
- 60 dry skim milk
- 25 alfalfa meal
- 55 meat scrap
- 55 fish meal
- 5 salt
- 5 cod liver oil

Turkey Developer

(To be fed from eight weeks to maturity)

- 155 yellow corn meal
- 75 standard bran
- 70 wheat flour midds.
- 60 finely ground heavy oats
- 25 alfalfa meal
- 70 meat scrap
- 40 dried milk
- 5 salt

At day old, feed starting mash in small chick size hoppers. If the poults are not allowed direct sunshine after they are a few days old the amount of cod liver oil should be doubled.

At four weeks of age feed fine oyster shell and grit on top of the mash in the regular hoppers.

Wampler's Turkey Starting Mash

- 20 dry skim milk
- 25 yellow corn meal
- 15 ground oats
- 10 alfalfa leaf meal
- 10 wheat bran
- 20 shorts
- 10 meat scrap
- 10 fish meal
- 10 soybean oil meal or peanut meal
- 2 cod liver meal
- 1 calcium carbonate
- 1 salt
- 1 cod liver oil

135 lbs.

At eight weeks of age feed oyster shell and grit in special hoppers available to the poults at all times during the life of the bird. Feed the turkey developer from eight weeks until maturity. If the poults are confined the cod

liver oil should be continued in the developing mash until ten weeks before the birds are to be marketed.

At twelve weeks of age continue with turkey developer and feed in addition a grain mixture of two parts of cracked yellow corn and one part of wheat in open hoppers until the birds are marketed.

Professor Bryant of Virginia Polytechnic Institute (January, 1933) also recommends a turkey starter that contains 24% to 25% of protein and made up as follows, quantities in pounds:

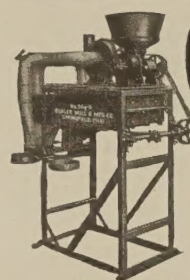
- 500 corn meal
- 240 flour middlings
- 240 dried milk
- 220 meat scrap
- 220 fish meal
- 200 heavy ground oats
- 100 alfalfa leaf meal
- 10 salt
- 10 reinforced cod liver oil

Cornell University Bulletin 245 recommends the following:

Cornell Turkey Ration No. 1. (First eight weeks)

- 35 yellow corn meal
- 15 wheat flour middlings
- 10 wheat bran
- 10 finely ground heavy oats
- 10 finely ground meat scraps
- 20 dry skim milk
- 1 pulverized limestone
- 1/2 lb. salt

This ration containing about 24% protein is fed as an all mash ration during the first eight weeks.



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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

By Harry M. Lamon & Alfred R. Lee

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Part I is devoted to the principles of feeding, explains which elements have been found essential in feeding poultry and tells why certain combinations are made. Every grain or feed-stuff used for poultry is discussed in Part II. Rations for every class of poultry keepers are included in Part III.

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Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal,

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ANHEUSER-BUSCH ST. LOUIS

Recent Developments in Mixed Feeds

By C. W. SIEVERT, of Chicago, before American and National Independent Millers' Ass'ns

Proteins are just as important as they ever were. Minerals cannot take their place; vitamins cannot take their place, and neither can carbohydrates or fats. No other materials can take the place of minerals in any manner. Carbohydrates may be replaced in part by proteins or fats, but usually it is too costly to do so. A certain amount of fat is necessary in feed. Nothing can take the place of the various vitamins. No one vitamin or combination of vitamins can take the place of any one of the other necessary vitamins. Consequently it is still necessary to consider each nutrient group on its own merits, and as compared with definitely known and understood sources in those groups.

What Is New in Proteins.—Professor Card of the University of Illinois reported in Poultry Tribune that the scorching of dried milk reduces the quality of the proteins. In other words, scorched milk proteins are not as valuable as those that haven't been scorched. The lowering of quality seems to be due to a change in the lysine content.

Dr. Bethke and his associates at Wooster, O., show again that some fish meals are much better than others in protein quality. In general the flame dried products are not as good as those that are prepared by means of steam or vacuum drying. They also showed that there are various amounts of vitamin G in fish meal and that most fish meals are deficient in this vitamin. In all cases where 5% of dry skim milk was used in the feed, the results are entirely satisfactory.

Carl Schroeder of the Larro Research Farm has published work showing the need for insisting on meat scraps, in which the fat content contains not to exceed 8% of free fatty acid. This limitation of free fatty acid is not because these acids themselves are harmful, but because when a meat product contains more than that amount, it indicates that the meat out of which it was made was of poor quality.

Recently I wrote to at least a dozen men, the heads of poultry departments and nutrition departments in various experiment stations, also including Dr. Jull of the Poultry Department of the Bureau of Animal Industry at Washington. All agreed that the best mixture of proteins is still derived from the use of meat, milk, and fish, and several said that milk proteins were the most important of the three. Therefore, it is still wise to put meat scrap, dry skim milk, and fish meal in mash feed.

A little further experimentation in the field of mixed proteins of good quality has been done in one set of experiments conducted by W. L. Robison at Wooster, O. It was shown that dry skim milk in comparatively small amounts mixed with the well known trio mixture produces increased gains with lower feed requirements for pigs. One of the lots also showed a very decided saving in the cost of pork produced. This work is being continued.

This research and also some work previously done by Professor Weaver at Missouri, as well as various other experiments in swine feeding, have shown that pigs make a more economical gain when they are small than when they get larger. In other words, from weaning time until they weigh some 90 to 100 pounds, they will produce pork at a lower cost than they will later on and they make more complete use of the protein concentrates fed them. This suggests the thought that it may be well to make a "pig starter" to be used in a manner similar to feed known as "chick starter" and the comparatively new "calf starter." In feeds of this

type high quality protein concentrates such as dry skim milk are a bit more extensively used than in feeds for more mature animals.

Minerals.—Years ago most feeds lacked minerals, especially calcium and phosphorus. Then after the need for mineral matter was brought to the attention of the feeding public, we promptly progressed into a period of over-mineralization. At present the pendulum is swinging back to normal.

It was shown at least two years ago, that too much mineral matter, especially phosphorus, is related to "slipped tendons" or "perosis." This has been confirmed several times. The mineral content may not be wholly to blame, but it is certainly an important factor. Consequently, feeds are now made within mineral limits that are approximately right. On the basis of the total ration, the phosphorus content should be not less than one-half of one per cent and not over one per cent, and the calcium content from one to two per cent, thereby maintaining a calcium-phosphorus ratio of two to one or at least near that figure. These findings have been further confirmed during the past year.

The feed mixer is now just as much concerned to avoid too much calcium and phosphorus as he formerly was to get enough. This always was true, but we just did not realize it.

The old argument concerning the organic versus the inorganic form of minerals still goes on. The arguments principally come up in connection with iron, copper, manganese, and iodine. Just what to believe is hard to figure out. Those who advocate the organic form have gained some following. In connection with iron, however, it has been rather definitely shown at Wisconsin that iron in an inorganic form is more easily assimilated than when it is in the organic form.

The iodine literature becomes more complicated right along. Much work has been done in this connection especially in Europe. A consideration of most of the experimental evidence in connection with the use of iodine makes it

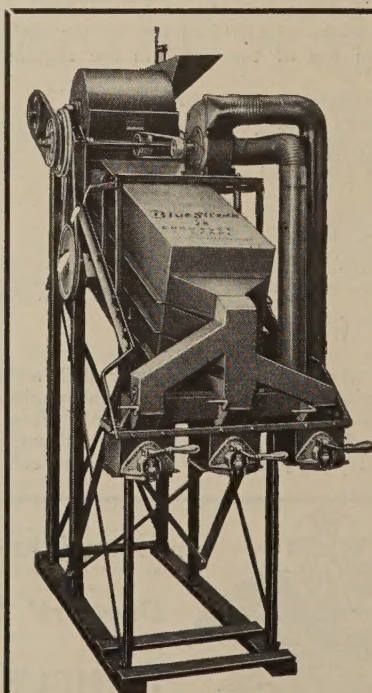
possible for one apparently to prove almost anything. The one uncontested item which we may consider fact is that a small amount of iodine is absolutely necessary in order to avoid goitre and its attendant troubles. To that extent at least, iodine is an absolute necessity. Beyond that point it is hard to arrive at any definite conclusions because of so much conflicting evidence.

Within the last half year there have been two experiments regarding the use of iodine reported from American sources. Last November the Journal of Nutrition published an article by Dr. A. D. Holmes and his associates, showing that the addition of potassium iodide to a good commercial open formula feed, which contains no iodine except what was found in the other ingredients, did not harm the feed, but neither did it increase the growth of the chickens. It did not change the amount of feed needed to produce a unit amount of growth, nor affect the feathering, nor make any difference in the length or thickness of the bones, nor in the ash content of the bones, and made no difference in the hemoglobin content of the blood.

The vitamin field is still one that is burdened with many advertising inaccuracies and misstatements. A great deal of this is undoubtedly due to the fact that vitamins are somewhat intangible. We gauge them by what does not happen when used in the right amounts.

Murphy, Hunter and Kandel at Pennsylvania State College during the last year or so have shown that the vitamin D requirements of growing chicks, as determined from time to time during the last few years, is essentially correct. They have also shown that the vitamin D requirements of laying hens are three to four times as high as for chicks. In other words, it is necessary to use about four times as much vitamin D when feeding laying hens in order to maintain their body weight, egg production, size of eggs, quality of the shell, and hatchability. These findings have been corroborated at Washington State College by Professor Carver. In other words, these two schools were working on approximately the same problem and arrived at the same conclusions independently of each other. Such well substantiated work, of course, is given serious consideration by feed manufacturers, with the result that many feed manufacturers have now increased the vitamin D oils in their laying mash to meet these requirements.

Carbohydrates.—Quite a few experiment



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The Blue Streak Corn Cutter, Grader and Aspirator assures freshly cut, well graded and perfectly cleaned corn at a great saving in cost. It costs much less to begin with, and cuts, cleans and grades corn for less than 40 cents per ton.

Blue Streak Corn Cutters and Graders now have changeable grader screens, 18 point screen vibration, and full floating grader box.

Remember that a better service means additional customers. Start 1935 right by installing Blue Streak money-saving equipment.

PRATER PULVERIZER CO.

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stations are recognizing the fact that 5 to 10% of ground whole oats, very finely ground, produce just as good, and possibly a little better results in starting and growing mashers than when the same weight of ground hulled oats is used. There seems to be something in the hull or associated with oat hulls that helps in preventing slipped tendons and possibly also helps feathering. When oat hulls are used to excess, however, growth is slowed up.

In judging a feed formula we must still consider its proteins, minerals, vitamins, carbohydrates, and fats.

New investigational work usually does not change the need for certain ingredients a great deal, but it helps us get a better realization of the importance of the various nutrients and also the limitations. Making good feed is not a mathematical exercise. Good judgment and common sense are still the unseen but highly important ingredients of any successful feed.

Agriculture's Headache

When governments start in to lend nature a hand, to bolster farmers, or to protect consumers and producers, the result usually is the exact reverse of beneficial. Argentine has come in for a lot of criticism because it has refused to order a reduction in wheat area and has shipped its stocks without any restrictions, but Argentine happens to be the one nation which is still producing at a profit and which has no carryover. The farmer himself restricts when growing becomes unprofitable and increases production when it is profitable. For governments to attempt to interfere with this natural adjustment is to engender a loss and headaches thru-out the land. In North America, including Canada, they have been trying to "modernize" a trade which is as old as the world, and which left its swaddling clothes in the time of the Pharaohs. The whole thing is absurd. We have a number of professors and theorists ranting about the necessity of strangling speculation in food, although the production of food is a speculation from the very moment the seed is planted.—*Times of Argentina*.

The grain ship race from Australia has 19 contestants this year.

46% to 48% Actual Protein Analysis of

**DIAMOND "C" BRAND
SOYBEAN OIL MEAL PLUS**
Rich Vitamin Content

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Opening Day at New Elevator Attracts 400 Farmers

Austin Brothers having been encouraged by their old-time customers to rebuild their elevator at Round Grove, Ill., which burned, opened the new house with a grand celebration arranged to introduce every department of their rejuvenated business to their assembled guests. Many interesting contests held the attention of the farmers and sent them all home happy and fully aware of the various services Austin Brothers are now prepared to render.

On the margin at the bottom of each letter, before thrusting it into its addressed envelope, Manager C. L. Austin penned a brief personal message. If a farmer was known to like his stein of beer the note told him of a free bar. If the farmer had sons their names were mentioned and he was invited to bring them along so they might try to tell how many kernels of corn a hungry rooster could eat.

"It was a grand opening," enthused the dark-haired, energetic Mr. Austin. "Between 350 and 400 farmers came to the party and many of them stopped to do business. Everyone cooperated. Salesmen whose coal we handle, manufacturers' representatives for farm machinery and twine, feed men, wire men, and others appeared on the job to help handle the crowd and to encourage its mood to purchase. This left me free to meet the farmers as they came in and to direct the contests, a big enough job in itself.

"A can of paint, a roll of barbed wire, sacks of commercial poultry feed and sacks of mineral feed were included in the imposing list of prizes. At eating time boxes containing 500 kernels of corn each were placed before each of the three hungry roosters. Gus ate 406 kernels, Hank ate 375, and Charley consumed 360.

"We gave away a load of coal and ground feed free. You can bet we did a fine business on our opening day, selling several pieces of farm machinery as well as feeds, hardware, lumber and grinding. Now I'm trying to study out how to have a similar blow-out about twice a year. It was a great business getter, and beats this waiting for business to come to you all hollow."

The 9,000 bu. iron-clad elevator built for Austin Brothers by I. E. Travis rests on a 40x18 ft. concrete block foundation, is cribbed 40 ft. to the plate and has a 16 ft. cupola. All six of its deep bins are steeply hopped and four of them have sacking spout openings on the work floor.

The one leg has a 12 in. rubber covered cup belt, carrying 11x7 in. V cups on 14 inch centers. Turning over a 48 inch head pulley, it elevates 3,500 bus. per hour to the modern distributor in the cupola. The leg is driven by a



C. L. Austin, Round Grove, Ill.

7½ h.p. motor thru the customary belt to jack-shaft, chain to head reduction. Grain is loaded into cars on a switch track of the C. & N. W. R. R. thru an 8 inch loading spout.

In the 12x12x40 ft. driveway between the elevator and the grinding, store, and office units, is a McMillin traveling electric truck lift. A trap door covers the opening to two concrete hopped receiving pits with capacity for 200 bus. each. One pit leads to the boot of the elevating leg; the other leads thru a feeder into the throat of a big hammer mill with built-in ear corn crusher and magnetic separator. Direct-connected to this mill is a 50 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse motor. This grinding machinery sets in a deep, waterproof concrete pit to take grain by gravity direct from the receiving sink. An agitator in the bottom of the mill pit, run by a belt from the motor drive shaft, keeps the contents flowing freely. Chain controls from the feed gates lead to the sacking floor above for convenient control.

A cyclone dust collector is above the roof of the 12x18 ft. mill building, and discharges into a sacking spout leading to the 12x8 ft. sacking floor, or to a garner bin in the 10 ft. bulk loading shed.

The truck scale has an 18x8 ft. beam. It is housed at one end of the adjoining 22x36 ft. office and hardware store room.

Austin Brothers, in which C. L. Austin and H. C. Austin are partners, do a general farm supply business, handling grain, lumber, coal, salt, lime, cement, wire, tile, hardware, feeds and kindred products.



Austin Bros.' New Elevator at Round Grove, Ill.

Ship Better Grain

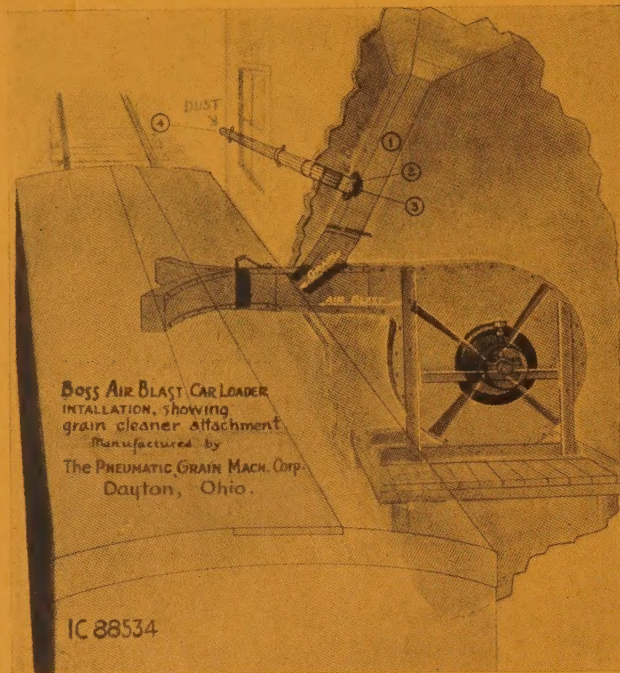


Illustration shows installation of a BOSS Car Loader and Grain Cleaner. It can be furnished for belt drive or direct connected motor. Note grain does not pass through or come in contact with fan. The grain enters the discharge pipe and is blown directly into the car by a blast of clean, cool air. No scooping necessary.

To get the maximum in loading facilities, and at the same time clean, cool and dry the grain loaded, every elevator should be equipped with a

BOSS Air Blast Car Loader

When you buy one grade of grain from the farmer and ship that identical grade you have nothing but a handling charge.

With the BOSS you can improve that grade, without extra labor or expense, to a better grade, then you have a handling charge plus a merchandising profit.

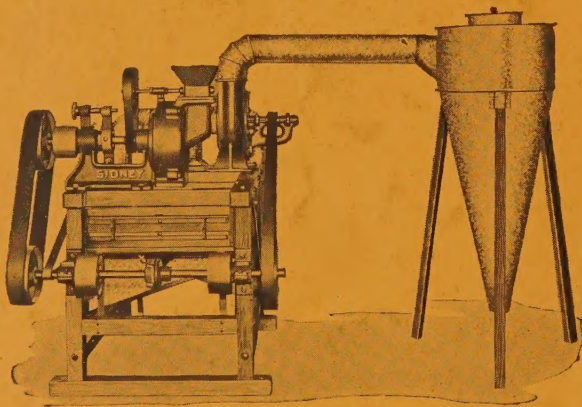
Hundreds of BOSS users throughout the country will verify our statement that a BOSS will pay for itself in the first 10 or 12 cars loaded by raising the grade of the grain shipped and in labor saved.

Write for catalog and prices and get your BOSS before the new crop starts to move.

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Manufacturers of Stationery and Portable Car Loaders

SIDNEY Improved Corn Cracker



Every custom grinder and mixer of feed can materially increase his business if his plant is equipped with an efficient corn cracker and grader. It is easy to build up a demand for its product. The Sidney Corn Cracker and Grader is the latest advance in this type of equipment. Ask us for detailed information.

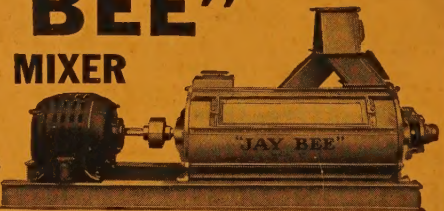
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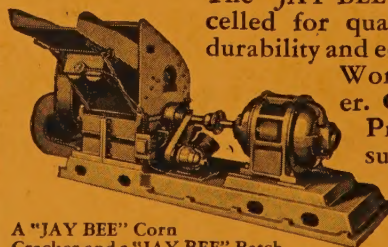
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cold molasses
with any feed,
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The "JAY BEE" has never been excelled for quality grind, capacity, durability and economy of operation: World's Standard Grind-er. Over 18,000 in use. Proof of its undisputed superiority. Sizes and styles from 12 H. P. to 100 H. P., for belt, V-belt and direct-connected drives.

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